W. H. PERRY,
Hardware,
Stoves and
Tinware.
42 JOHNSON ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

This Space
Belongs to
Jones, The Druggist,
36 Gov't St.
Always open.

VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1893. No. 235

OUR BUSINESS

In not effected by Auction Sales
Or Cheap (?) Sales.

At this Season of the Year
We are the Only House in the City
That Makes a Specialty of

Mantles, Jackets and Capes

We believe in everything in season, and consider "Cheap Sales" just now out of all reason, and an evidence of the unsaleableness of the stock carried. When the proper time comes, if there are any of our Jackets left, we will give you a cheap sale that will not be based on the cost price. Our present prices cannot be beaten for cheapness in the city. Inspection and comparison of prices and styles invited.

THE WESTSIDE

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Don't

Be caught in the rain without an Umbrella when you can buy one from us

For 25 Cents

Correct thing for School Children. Only 10 doz. Call early if you want one.

Gilmore & McCandless,

35 and 37 Johnson Street.

.....Have you tried a box of.....

HARRY SALMON'S **Siestas** REDUCED TO 25 FOR 50c.

They are made of the finest Havana Tobacco and all who try them COME AGAIN. Salmon Block, cor. Yates and Government St.

BUY

"Woonsocket"

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.

The BEST Brand on the Market.

W. H. PERRY,

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves,
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

42 Johnson St., VICTORIA, B.C.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE!

Morris' Saturday Drawing

What is our Country coming to?
But we WILL do trade.
A rebate of 5 per cent. to all purchasers.
Premiums to all customers.
Tickets as usual.

MORRIS, The Leading Tobacconist

WEILER BROS.

Latest Arrivals

Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
Japanese Drapery Crepes, 27 in. wide
Art Cambric Prints } For Curtains,
Sateen Cretone } Draperies, Etc.
White Satin Finish & Marcella Bed Quilts
Table, Banquet and Library Lamps
Tea Kettles with Wrought Iron Stands
New additions to Furniture and Carpet Stocks always arriving.

SHOW ROOMS: 51 TO 55 FORT ST.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—From 20 to 60 acres good farm land. City property given in part payment. A. B., Times office. Oct6-1w

YOUNG LADY wishes room and board with private family. Address A. Times office. Oct6-2t

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

Pursuant to the Creditors' Trust Deeds Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Amos J. Hughitt, carrying on business at Genoa and the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, under the name, style and firm of Hughitt and McIntyre, has, by deed dated the 6th day of October, 1893, assigned all his real and personal property to Thomas Earle, of the City of Victoria, merchant, and Matthew Trotter Johnston, of the same place, merchant, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. The said deed was executed by the assignor and assignees on this 6th day of October, 1893.

Dated 6th October, 1893.

THOMAS EARLE,
M. T. JOHNSTON,
Assignees.

Oct6-tf

3 BARGAINS 3

1. House---

All conveniences; two lots; fruit trees; good garden; a beautiful place, well situated; will rent for $30. Price, $3,250.

2. One Acre---

One of the finest sites in or about Victoria; convenient, with magnificent view; good garden. Only $1,500.

3. The Best Lot at Oak Bay.

ENQUIRE OF 9 TROUNCE AVE. 9
OR..... 30 BROAD STREET 30

RUSSELL McDONALD & Co.
134 DOUGLAS ST.
FALL DRAWING
1893
TICKETS NOW ON ISSUE
$2,500 00
DIVIDED INTO SEVENTY-FIVE PRIZES
ONE CHANCE FOR EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH OF GOODS PURCHASED

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Pittsburg, Oct. 6.—The Westinghouse air-brake company has suspended operations entirely at its works at Wilmerding, throwing out of employment 10,000 men. The works will remained closed about two weeks.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—It is stated that the racing stud of Chas. Fair has been attached by his father, Senator Fair, to secure $70,000. Charles is said to be locked up at Maison Riche, a local restaurant.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 6.—U. S. District Attorney Hoar has nolle prosequied indictment against Jonas H. French, an ex-director of the Maverick bank, charged with aiding and abeting Cashier Work in making false entries to the comptroller of the currency.

Stockton, Cal., Oct. 6.—A. L. Rogers shot his mistress at 2 o'clock this morning. She was a French girl named Alice Tifani. He then killed himself. The girl was shot twice in the head and will die.

New York, Oct. 6.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand arrived here to-day from Niagara Falls. He will sail for England to-morrow.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Capt. Blackburn, of the steamer Montserrat, is the owner of a large dog which is given to drink. The dog disappeared a week ago and sailors were accused of stealing him. He was found this morning at the brewery on Pacific street in a drunken stupor.

St. Mary's Ky., Oct. 6.—A frightful rear-end collision occurred at Gethsemane, 20 miles north of this city, this morning, on the Louisville & Nashville railroad at 5 o'clock, in which two train men were instantly killed. A wrecking train has gone to the scene.

Washington, Oct. 6.—There were offered for sale to the treasury department to-day 285,000 ounces of silver at prices varying from 73.9 to 74.25 cents per ounce. The whole amount was declined at the price asked and a counter offer sale of 73.7 cents an ounce was made.

Oakland, Cal., Oct. 6.—Attorney-General Hart to-day brought suit against the Oakland Water Front Co. and persons claiming title to the water front and asked an injunction against further piling of the estuary.

Madrid, Oct. 6.—The Hussar regiment of the Cadiz garrison was ordered last evening to make ready to embark for Melilla. Captain-General Martinez de Campos has informed the government that he has recovered entirely from the wounds inflicted on him by the anarchist Pallas and is able to assume full command of the citadel. The Riff tribes continue to gather near Melilla in great numbers.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

M'CLEARY'S CRIME

A Clergyman of the Methodist Church Sees the Ballet

AND PRONOUNCES IT VERY GOOD

Some Things Shocked Him But he Enjoyed the Fun.

Another Clergyman Furiously Denounces His Daring Brother—Threatens the Methodist Paper Which Published McCleary's Experiences — The Theatre Not the Place for Clergymen.

St. Paul, Oct. 6.—A sensation has been caused here by the preferring of charges before the Methodist Conference in Minneapolis against Rev. Thomas McCleary, D.D., pastor of the Bates avenue Methodist church. The charges originated with Rev. Mr. Pilling. Dr. McCleary is accused of having attended a performance of "America" at the World's Fair, and of having published his experiences and impressions in the Methodist Herald.

In his letter to the newspaper Dr. McCleary says the show on the whole was pleasing, although some parts of it, particularly the chorus girls and the dancing shocked him. He, however, considered the amusement harmless.

Rev. Mr. Pilling takes a different view of the matter. In his accusations he says the theatre is a place where one loses his virtue, conscience, self-control and grace, and he says that Dr. McCleary's defence has no redeeming features. Mr. Pilling also scolds the Herald for printing Dr. McCleary's description. In a letter to the editor he says:

"I am astonished that you would print an article written by a minister of our church describing a ballet show and play, and also advising the people to go in the words, 'The best of them annually attend.' It is a disgrace to the Methodist Herald, the church and the Rev. Thomas McCleary. You are not responsible for his views, but you are responsible for allowing such an article to go in. The question is not an open one: it is unlawful for a minister or a member to attend any play or theatre, no matter how little they think of their solemn promises to the church of God. Unless you make some statement in your next issue deploring this article and putting your paper right, I shall use my influence to try to have every copy of the Methodist Herald stopped in my neighborhood. I am against the theatre in every form and shape. I am trying to get all the people I come in contact with to keep from it, but this article is directly against my influence and the law of the church."

Methodists are taking sides in the matter, and should any severe sentence be imposed on Dr. McCleary a split in the church is predicted.

TEMPEST TOSSED.

Adventures of the Inchulva—Extraordinary Weather.

Halifax, Oct. 6.—The Furness line steamer Inchulva, four days overdue from London, arrived in port this morning. While on the land a northeast wind of varying velocity has prevailed for ten days past, on the highway from Europe the wind was from the opposite point of the compass. The Inchulva left London on September 20th with a moderate westerly wind. On the 23rd heavy squalls of wind and rain were encountered. On the 25th the wind increased to a gale, accompanied by high seas. On the 26th and 27th the head sea was tremendous. Great masses of water came over the bows of the steamer and launched themselves along the poop of the ship in dangerous quantities. For two days only 80 miles of headway was made. On the 28th and 29th the wind fell off a little. On Saturday, September 30th, the Inchulva got the land breeze from the eastward. A dense fog was entered about the same time. This enveloped the ship all the way to Halifax, and it is still heavy along the coast.

Nova Scotia is having extraordinary weather for this time of the year. The wind has blown steadily from the eastward for thirty days, and rain has fallen almost continuously for a fortnight.

The Maritime Synod of the Presbyterian church has almost unanimously voted that the New Hebrides mission work should be handed over to the Australian churches as soon as they are able to undertake the work of evangelizing the islands.

The city has given a three-year contract for lighting the city to the Halifax Illuminating Company, at $79 a lamp of 2,000 candle power.

Down to Three per Cent.

London, Oct. 5.—The directors of the Bank of England, at their regular meeting to-day, decided to reduce the bank's rate of interest from 3 1-2 to 3 per cent.

Coinage of Silver.

City of Mexico, Oct. 6.—The Colorado silver men are here in consultation with government officials, it is said, to effect some arrangement for coining the product of their state in Mexico. Rumors that the secession bee is still buzzing in the bonnets of the western champions of silver are rife. There has no doubt been much wild talk among the extreme partizans of silver, but nobody here regards it as serious.

American Indian Agents.

Washington, Oct. 6.—With a six hours' continuous executive session the senate to-day broke the record of last congress, but in so doing managed to dispose of much business and get out of the way a number of nominations against which the Republicans have been making a determined resistance. The session was the result of an agreement and produced some surprises. The struggle was over certain nominations of some citizens from one state selected to act as Indian agents at agencies in other states and the Republicans opposed their confirmation on the ground that such nominations violate the home rule plank of the Democratic platform, but added to this was the further charge that in some cases the nominees were not qualified for the positions. The Indian agents under discussion were all confirmed, but four or three Democrats voted with the Republicans.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The Noose is Setting Uncomfortably Round Hooper's Neck.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—The druggist has been found in Montreal who sold poison to Hooper on the Sunday before his wife died. A detective has telegraphed to Port Hope to arrest Hooper. All trace of the kind of poison used could be removed by using high wines. It will be remembered that a pint of high wine bought by Hooper was poured into the mouth of the corpse while lying at Terrebonne station shortly after she died.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—J. R. Hooper is to be brought to Montreal on a charge of wilfully murdering his wife, Georgina Hooper."

"I now believe that Hooper poisoned his wife," said Detective Carpenter this morning, "and I shall leave no stone unturned to bring him to justice."

The following facts were related to Detective Carpenter and a reporter by R. W. Arhb, druggist of St. Catharines: "On Sunday, Sept. 17th, Hooper came to my store with an order from a well-known doctor for prussic acid. The order read: 'Give bearer enough to kill a large dog.'"

Dr. Chase Cameron, who gave the order for the poison, was interviewed this morning. "I have known Hooper three years. I have not seen him since the 17th of last month, when I gave him the following order: 'Sept. 17th, 1893.—Please give bearer enough hydrocyanic acid to kill a dog.' On the 19th I left town and went to Ontario and Chicago. I returned on Tuesday last and saw the accounts of the Hooper case. I at once telephoned the proper authorities of what I knew, but no action appears to have been taken in the matter. It will be remembered that it was Monday, Sept. 18th, the day after Hooper got the poison, that Mrs. Hooper died at Terre Bonne station as he was bringing her to Montreal to put her, as he said, in the Longue Point asylum." Dr. Cameron said to the reporter this morning: "It is simply wonderful that the government treats the case in this way. Hooper should have been arrested long ago, and no expense should have been spared by the government in probing the matter. It looks as if a dreadful crime has been committed, yet the government take not the slightest notice of it."

A well-known judge said to-day to the writer: "It is a great shame that this great case should be left to private enterprise to unravel. It certainly looks as if the government's only aim was to save money and let justice take care of itself."

EASTERN CANADA.

No Hope for Beauvais—Official Jeweller to Lady Aberdeen.

Montreal, Oct. 6.—Dr. Lafoerst returned from St. Hilaire this morning. He states that Mr. Beauvais, the victim of the St. Mathias outrage, has been growing worse since Tuesday night and that the probabilities are greatly against his recovery. Mr. Beauvais' deposition is in the hands of the local magistrate.

Moses Cochenthaler of this place has been made the official jeweller to Lady Aberdeen, as an acknowledgment of the skill shown in the resetting and cleaning of the jewels of her excellency. The jewels were recently entrusted to him for that purpose.

St. Mathias, Que., Oct. 6.—M. Beauvais is still very weak, but the doctors have hopes of his recovery if blood poisoning does not set in. His pulse is very high.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Panama, Oct. 6.—Tacna advises report that Chile is sending 400 cavalry horses, 8 Krupp guns and 10,000 Mannlicher rifles to Bolivia. This is taken to indicate an alliance hostile to Peru, the two countries, Chili and Bolivia, believing that in her present straits Brazil could not lend a helping hand to Peru. Nothing is known of the attitude Ecuador would assume should this report prove true.

Escalon, Mexico, Oct. 6.—News received yesterday from Sierra Mojade mining camp states that a conflict occurred there on Wednesday between riotous miners and the police, the affray resulting in three miners and one policeman being killed and several on both sides being wounded. The cause of the trouble is not known.

American Patent Laws.

Chicago, Oct. 16.—The attendance at the world's congress of patents and trade marks showed a falling off to-day. At the morning session ex-Congressman Jas. Buchanan, New Jersey, addressed the congress upon needed changes in the patent laws, and Prof. Wm. C. Robinson, of Yale University, emphasized strongly the necessity for conservatism in the administration of the patent laws. Among the other speakers was J. L. Roone, of California, who dwelt upon the legal position of patented property.

Absorbed by Sherman.

New York, Oct. 6.—It is officially announced that the Sherman bank at 18th street and Broadway, upon the fulfilment of certain conditions, the arrangement of which is practically certain, will absorb the suspended Madison Square bank, assume all its assets and liabilities and hereafter carry on all the business formerly pertaining to the Madison Square bank. The absorption will be absolute, and no officer or director of the suspended bank will have the slightest connection with the Sherman bank. Even the name of the suspended bank will be dropped. The legal steps, transference of papers, etc., will be taken next week.

PRINCE BISMARCK

Germany's ex-Chancellor Suffers a Paralytic Stroke.

HIS CONDITION CAUSES ALARM

After the Visitation He Became Quite Apathetic.

Later Advices Report Him Better But Very Weak—He is Now at Friedrichsruhe Castle—Anarchist Pallas Shot This Morning—Calm and Dignified to the Last.

London, Oct. 6.—The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says Prince Bismarck has suffered a stroke of paralysis, and that he is in an apathetic condition.

Later—The United Press representative here was informed to-day that the departure of Prince Bismarck has been definitely fixed for 12:35 on Saturday afternoon. A special train will convey him direct from this place to Friedrichsruhe. The prince is better, but very weak.

The Death of Pallas.

Barcelona, Oct. 6.—Pallas, the anarchist who attempted to assassinate General Martinez de Campos, and who was condemned by court martial to be shot with his back to the firing party, was executed at 9 o'clock this morning. The execution ground, behind the fortress of Mont Juich, was surrounded by troops. Immense crowds of people gathered in the neighborhood, but were not allowed to pass the military lines. There were no disturbances whatever. Pallas was cool and self-possessed to the end.

DIED ON DUTY.

Sad Fate of a Young Miner—Young Thieves Caught.

Nanaimo, Oct. 6.—On Wednesday evening a young miner, David R. Davis, was killed while working in the East Wellington mines. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday and one of the witnesses stated deceased was taking out a box of coal when it "jumped the track" and knocked out a post, bringing down a stringer, which struck Davis on the head, crushing in his skull. He died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

On the 18th instant a bazaar and concert will be held in St. Alban's church in commemoration of the second anniversary.

The Nanaimo lodge, A. O. U. W., will give a ball in the opera house on the 26th.

Mischievous urchins were detected yesterday entering a shed belonging to a miner. They stole a few dynamite caps, thereby causing the man a little anxiety. Chief O'Connell was informed and was not long in discovering the culprits and recovering the dangerous articles.

LAW'S MAJESTY.

Must be Respected Even by H. B. Co.—Bishop Sillitoe Resigns.

Vancouver, Oct. 6.—The Hudson Bay Company will be prosecuted before Capt. Mellon here for running the steamer Caledonia on the Skeena river without two certificated engineers.

The opening of the new First Presbyterian church has been delayed one week.

Bishop Sillitoe has resigned the rectorship of the parish of New Westminster, and a clergyman will be appointed to assume that part of his duties.

Policeman Calbick brought from Whatcom last night four men accused of highway robbery on the Blaine road.

Vancouver, Oct. 6.—W. H. and Charlie Cullin, Morton, Ditchburn, Blight and Macnaughton, of the Victoria lacrosse team, arrived on this morning's delayed train. Cheyne came on Monday, making seven here. The others will visit Chicago. The men are in good spirits and enjoyed the trip.

The Boatswain's Little File.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Creditors of the sailors of the United States steamer Corwin are indignant at their impecunious condition. They returned from a long cruise in the Arctic a few days ago. Owing to heavy gambling which prevailed on the cruise the men returned to this port without available funds. The boatswain, whose duty it was to suppress gambling, was the only man of means, he having won all the wages coming to the men.

Cariboo Election.

Clinton, Oct. 6.—Following are further returns from the Cariboo election: Forks of Quesnelle, Adams 2, Johnston 1, Murphy 4; Keithley Creek, Adams 3, Johnston 3, Murphy 3; Horse Fly, Adams 2, Johnston 1, Murphy 10; total so far, Adams 114, Johnston 87, Murphy 91.

Frisco's Midwinter Fair.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Great interest in the Midwinter Fair continues to be manifested by eastern business men, who want concessions and are willing to pay for them. A German restaurant privilege has been applied for. To-day a number of restaurants will be fitted up in gorgeous style and will surround the electrical tower. This morning the building space for Santa Barbara was laid out by Engineer Shaughnessy, the next north of the Hawaiian exhibit and will occupy 4,000 feet, containing the aquatic specimens and other things from Santa Barbara.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

CAPTURED SCHOONERS.

Governor Grebnitzky of the Commodore Makes a Confession.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Nicholas Alexander Grebnitsky, the Russian imperial governor of the Commodore group, which includes Copper, Behring and Robbin seal islands, who arrived from Behring island on the Russian steamer Kotik a few days since, is on his way to St. Petersburg on matters connected with the sealing question and seal life, on which he is an authority, having spent seventeen years as governor of the Russian seal islands. "I have the ship's papers," said he, "of seven sealing vessels—one American and six British—that were taken away from these vessels by the Russian cruisers Yakoutz and Zobiaka because the sealers were within the thirty-mile zone of the seal islands. The schooners were ordered to report to the American or British consulates at Yokohama, which was the nearest port. The fact that these vessels were within the prescribed limit when they gave up their papers will now be a matter for international adjustment. The closest that any of the sealers got to the rookeries was within five miles. This one vessel was given chase by a cutter, but escaped. Two British men-of-war were within the vicinity of the seal islands all this season."

The year previous, when there were no foreign men-of-war near the islands, the Russians seized with scant ceremony both British and American sealers. When asked if the presence of the British cruisers this season had not been the cause of the conservative acting of the Russian government this year, the governor replied:

"The policy pursued this season comes, I think, entirely from the fact that the sealing question was under arbitration. Of course it was pleasant for the British sealers to have some of their own warships near at hand. I am called to Russia to confer with officials about all matters relating to seal life. I have made a study of these fur-bearing animals and their habits. For the better protection of seals in Russian waters I shall advocate a zone of 90 miles around the Commodore group instead of the 30 mile limit, which holds good for only this year."

AFTER THE STORM.

What the Louisana Cyclone Left in Its Wake.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—Over 2,000 persons killed and nearly $5,000,000 worth of property demolished is the record of the great gulf storm in Louisiana. There has never been anything approximating it since the country was settled. More than half the population in the devastated region is dead. Everything was wrecked, and the survivors are without food, shelter and clothing. The deaths so far reported and confirmed aggregate over 2,000, as follows: Cheniere Caminado, 820; fishermen at sea, 240; Shell Beach, 12; Adams Bay, 200; Bayou Lafourche, 110; Grand Isle, 100; Bayou Cook, 87; Bird Island, 47; fishing settlement, 43; Bayou Cheulon, 40; Pass a l'outre, 30; Bayou Andre, 40; Oyster Bayou, 28; Grand Bayou, 26; Saint Malo, 25; Oussy post office, 50; Bayou Cabinage, 20; Rosario Island, 20; Weber, 20; Simon Island, 16; Pleasant Point, 10; Tropical Bend, 10; Bayou Dufon, 10; Hospital Bend, 10; Grand Bank, 8; Duras Point, 8; Sixty Mile Point, 6; Barthly, 6; Fort St. Philip, 6; Razor Island, 5; Grand Prairie, 5; Fort Cross, 5; Fort a la Hache, 4; on luggers, 4. Over seventy others are reported lost in boats and at various places. More than 120 fishing vessels were in the gulf fishing when the storm broke over Chenniere. Not a word has been heard from them or their occupants since.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 5.—The story of the late storm is not half told. Not only daily but hourly reports reach here of additional disasters, and with them come sad tidings of more lives sacrificed upon the altar of the storm king. From Baldwin county come reports of great destruction of property, but no news of any loss of life. All the reports are unanimous. For forty miles along the shore the forests are devastated. Every steamboat wharf, private wharf and bathhouse along this entire stretch of coast succumbed partially or wholly to the devastating powers of the wind and waves. Many summer hotels and houses were either badly damaged or demolished. On both sides of the bay were many villages, some of which were totally destroyed. The number of inhabitants lost is unknown. A vessel is ashore in Navy cove, and it is supposed the crew were all lost.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—The United States ship Ranger, which arrived Sunday from Unalaska, brought news that Harrison R. Thornton, in charge of the government Indian school at Cape Prince of Wales, has been murdered by Eskimos. A letter written by the murdered man's wife states that she only saved her life by seeking the protection of friendly Indians.

Mr. Thornton was a nephew of ex-Supreme Court Judge Thornton, of this city, and was a graduate of the University of Virginia, of which his brother, William H. Thornton, is president. Mr. Thornton recently accused Captain Healy commander of the revenue cutter Bear, of conniving at the liquor traffic, and had complained to the authorities at Washington City.

Thornton was killed by three young Indians who had been expelled from the missionary school for misbehavior. They called him out of the house at midnight and shot him. The murderers fled, but were pursued by friendly Indians who killed two, the third one escaping. Mrs. Thornton, who is from Auburn, Me., is on the way home on the revenue cutter Corwin.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—The steamer Jennie, the tender of the Arctic whaling fleet, which arrived from Herchel Island yesterday, brings news that Captain Potter, of the steam whaler Newport, reached 84 degrees north latitude. The Newport wintered at Herschel Island, and this summer the Newport, aided by an open sea particularly free from ice, worked her way north while in pursuit of whalesto latitude 84, within six degrees of the north pole. There the ship was stopped by ice, but it is the opinion that, had Newport been supplied with dogs and sledges, the north pole could easily have been reached by travelling over the ice. The Newport left San Francisco in the spring of 1892, and wintered at Herschel Island, which is 69 degrees 50 minutes north, and on July 14, 1893, started northward after whales. She proceeded to Cape Bathurst and cruised along the edge of the ice past Prince Patrick Island and then north. The Newport was formerly a coasting steamer and registers only 218 tons. As a reward for her captain's daring in going so far north she took twenty-five whales. The Greely expedition in 1892 reached 83 degrees 20 minutes, which has up to this year held the record for penetrating nearest to the north pole. The Newport will spend this winter at Herschel Island with the rest of the whaling fleet.

Later—Captain Porter, of the steam whaler Newport, now says that he is convinced that he did not reach as far north as 84 degrees, and that the Greely expedition still holds the record. He says he made a mistake in his calculation at first, but he is satisfied that he went further north than any whaler has been.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Attorney-Gen. Hart will shortly bring suit in the supreme court of the United States against the Southern Pacific railway in the nature of a bill of equity involving the title to the Oakland water front. He will contend that the state succeeded under the Spanish treaty to all rights.

Chicago, Oct. 6.—Cassius Belden, the insane man who made a target of the board of trade operators the other day, was held in $3,000 bonds to the criminal court by Justice Bradwell. Belden's relations will follow Justice Bradwell's advice, and the deranged man will probably be sent back to the insane asylum.

Berwick, Pa., Oct. 6.—White Rose, wife of White Bull, the chief of the Iroquois tribe of Indians, while riding in a race on the fair grounds yesterday, was thrown against the railing enclosing the track. She died in a few minutes. The body will be taken to her Canadian home by her husband.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The Foundling Home on Golden Gate avenue is to be investigated by the coroner. During the last 25 days 27 deaths have occurred in this institution, and the authorities have come to the conclusion that the death rate there is entirely too high.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—Late advices from Sitka remark that according to the terms of agreement between Great Britain and the United States offences against the modus vivendi committed by the vessels of either nation must be tried by them respectively. The schooner Henrietta is to be delivered to her owners at Victoria. Now, the authorities at Sitka place to-day, eight of which are colored. Quite a fleet of schooners seized from time to time on account of the sealing question are lying at Sitka, and since the award has been published much speculation has been indulged in as to the amount the government will have to pay to the owners of these old hulls.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Advices from Brunswick, Ga., to-night by Surgeon-General Wyman, state that there are nine new cases of yellow fever at that place to-day, eight of which are colored. No deaths are reported. Surgeon Murray, at Jessup, Ga., to-night sent Dr. Wyman an encouraging message. He says that he has carefully inspected Gardie, a community of 125 people, within a radius of half a mile, and found it free from yellow fever.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—United States Marshal Eard arrived this morning with 25 Chinese from the south sentenced to deportation by Judge Ross.

New York, Oct. 5.—Captain E. T. Selders of the Atlas line steamship Alene, brought information which settles any question as to the fate of the missing Alvo. He says the missing steamer went down in a collision on August 19, or on the next day, three days from New York. There may be two or three survivors from the disaster, possibly more. On board the Alene there is a life boat marked Alvo, which was picked up by the steamship Jason on her voyage to Montego Bay.

New York, Oct. 5.—The international yacht race engaged the attention of the few stockbrokers who were present at the board to-day. The transactions were only 127,329 shares. Closing bids: Canadian Pacific, 75; Central Pacific, 129 1-2; Wells Fargo, 130; Great Northern, preferred, 100; Missouri Pacific, 23 1-4; Northern Pacific, 67 1-8; Northern Pacific, preferred, 20 3-4; Oregon Navigation, 40; Oregon Improvement, 9; Southern Pacific, 18 1-4; Union Pacific, 18 5-8; Western Union, 18 7-8; bar silver, 74 cents per ounce; money on call, 2 to 4.

Train Robbers Captured.

Tacoma, Oct. 5.—The leader of the N. P. train robbers was captured at 9 o'clock this morning at Kalispel, Mon., by a posse under command of Deputy Marshal Curtis and Jackson. The entire gang is now in custody. Reports to Assistant General Superintendent Dickenson gives the names of the four robbers as follows: John Chapman, killed; Charles Jones alias Charles Kincaid, wounded; Ben Hall alias Ben Mattock, shot through the thigh and not expected to live, and Chas. Brown, captured. The posse captured a fifth man, name unknown, who was with the robbers. He was taken this afternoon to Kalispel, and will be taken to Helena and from there to Livingstone for trial. The railroad officials say the robbers can be tried on three charges, under the state laws for robbery and for killing two of the posse, and under U. S. law for robbing a mail train. The captors will be entitled to a reward of $3000, offered by the railroad and state of Montana, besides the standing reward offered by the Federal government.

Successor to Phillips Brooks.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 5.—Rev. Dr. Lawrence was to-day consecrated as the successor of the late Phillips Brooks for the diocese of Boston. The interior of old Trinity Church was filled to overflowing two hours before the opening of the services, although admission was by ticket. The service was according to prayer book. The Rt. Rev. Dr. John Williams, of Connecticut, presiding bishop of the church, officiated as consecrator, and the sermon was delivered by Bishop Whipple of Minnesota. Two hundred ministers of the church in white gowns occupied seats within the chancel. Rev. Arthur Lawrence, of St. Paul's church, Oxbridge, Mass., and Rev. Augustine A. Amory, of Grace church, Lawrence, Mass., cousins of the new bishop, were the attendant presbyters. At the conclusion of the services, which occupied over three hours, the new bishop received the congratulations of the clergy and representative laity of the diocese in the vestry room.

No more nauseous pills required! Ready's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take and better than pills.

DISGUSTED TORIES.

They Shouted Before They Were Out of the Woods.

London, Oct. 5.—The leading representatives of the Liberal party make no concealment of their satisfaction over the abandonment of the national convention of the American Irish National League. Considerable apprehension has been manifested in Liberal and Home Rule circles concerning the outcome of the gathering.

The recent anti-Gladstone manifesto issued by some of the officers of the organization, responsibility for which was immediately disclaimed and repudiated by President Gannon, while seized upon by the Tory press and public speakers as that the "Grand Old Man" had failed to conciliate the Irish American element across the Atlantic, and that, in this fact alone, there was justification for the defeat of the Home Rule legislation in the House of Lords.

As a matter of fact the Tory campaigners had been counting upon the prospects of trouble in the Chicago convention as ammunition for the numerous meetings that are to be held throughout the country during the parliamentary recess. Now, however, the affair has been abandoned for the reason stated in the message of President Gannon. No necessity exists at present for an Irish-American pronunciamento on the Home Rule question. The Tories find that their guns have been spiked, while the Liberals are making the most of the circumstance on platform and in press, pointing to the action of the Irish-American Nationalists as the best proof that the efforts of Mr. Gladstone are appreciated.

Northern Pacific Fast Time.

Commencing Sunday, October 1st, the Northern Pacific Railway will resume its double train service from Portland to St. Paul and Chicago. Both trains will be equipped with Pullman's latest drawing room sleepers, Pullman upholstered tourist, magnificent dining cars, and elegant high-back coaches, affording a quick and most enjoyable trip across the continent. Rates, time tables and general information will be cheerfully furnished upon application to E. E. Blackwood, agent.

One Honest Man.

To the Editor of the Victoria Times:—Please inform your readers that I will mail free to all sufferers the means by which I was restored to health and manly vigor after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thanks to heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong. I have nothing to sell and no scheme to extort money from anyone whomsoever, but being desirous to make this certain cure known to all, I will send free and confidential to any one full particulars of just how I was cured. Address with stamps:

Mr. Edward Martin, (Teacher),
P. O. Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

No Negro Beggars.

It is to the credit of the large colored population of the city that not a word of complaint about the hardness of the times is heard from them. They are all working people; they are not paid any more than they earn; their rents are fully as high as those of other occupants of similar houses; and some of them are doubtless out of work. Yet our colored fellow-citizens do not whine aloud in the streets, or disturb the public peace, or threaten other people, or carry on like fools. They give evidence of their superiority to some of the white settlers in this community. According to a report of one of the charitable associations in the city, those of them who are in need do not ask any more help than usual, and we learn from our local reporters that hardly any of them are to be seen at the places where free soup, free ice, free cigarettes or free loaves are distributed. Nearly every man and woman of them would rather work for such pay and at such occupation as would give him or her the money to buy plain victuals than beg the dole of charity.

It gives us pleasure to speak a good word for our colored American fellow-citizens at this time, and to hold them up as an example to those white settlers who possess a spirit less manly than theirs.—New York Sun.

Is Scarlet Fever Dying Out?

A singular fact has been revealed by the carefully kept death records in England. This is a steady diminution in the number of deaths from scarlet fever, which fell from 14,275 in 1881 to 4,956 in 1891. No adequate explanation has been offered. Dr. Wm. Ogle finds (1) that the proportion of children to the population materially declined in the decade; (2) that the isolation of the sick and other sanitary practices became more general; and (3) that in some unknown way scarlet fever has been gradually assuming a milder form. The last conclusion is justified by ample evidence. The part played by sanitation has doubtless been of some importance, as may be inferred from the fact that typhoid fever deaths have also been diminishing. Dr. Ogle feels assured that epidemics of scarlet fever will not soon, if ever, again be the scourge to infant life they have been.

Mrs. Mary Aston

of Lewisburg, Pa., suffered untold agony from **broken varicose veins**, with intense itching and burning. On the recommendation of a physician she took

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and used Hood's Olive Ointment. Soon the ulcers began to heal, the inflammation ceased, she was completely cured, and says, "I enjoy health as I have not for many years."

"We are personally acquainted with Mrs. Aston and know the above to be true." J. S. GRIFFIN & SON, Lewisburg, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action to the alimentary canal.

NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October. An order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.

W. R. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary.
sept21-td

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to larger premises, at 10 Blanchard corner of Fine street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Hammerfeldt, Gorge Road.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

maintains its high standard as

A Perfect ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ Beef Food.

STAMINAL

Is a Food and a Tonic combined.

It contains the feeding qualities of *Beef and Wheat* and the tonic qualities of *Hypophosphites* in the form of a

Palatable Beef Tea.

Milk-Granules

is the solids of pure Cow's Milk so treated that when dissolved in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of MOTHER'S MILK.

Who Said Nestle's Food?

Infants fed on NESTLE'S FOOD are remarkably exempt from all forms of Summer Complaint. Consult your own family physician about this important fact.

Sample mailed free on application.

Thos. Leeming & Co., Montreal.

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Cearilluc of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS,
Solicitor for the Trustees.
Victoria.
s11-1m

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific Men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

SHAWNIGAN LAKE HOTEL

Splendid Summer Resort.

Good Fishing and Hunting. Cottages to let for families or parties. First-class accommodation. GEORGE KOENIG,
Proprietor.
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—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM—
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—THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM—

INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

THE MINER PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
NELSON, B.C.
(Mention this paper.)

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St, Victoria.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.

A. HYAMS - - Manager

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, Deans. 52 Third street, Victoria

EVERY Family Student School Library
S-H-O-U-L-D
Own a Dictionary.
Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL
NEW FROM COVER TO COVER.
IS THE ONE TO BUY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED.
Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.
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G. & C. MERRIAM CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.
Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars.

B. B. B.
Burdock Blood Bitters

Is a purely vegetable compound, possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system, and controlling their secretions. It so purifies the blood that it

CURES

All blood humors and diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence on the secretions of the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, render it unequalled as a cure for all diseases of the

SKIN

From one to two bottles will cure boils, pimples, blotches, nettle rash, scurf, tetter, and all the simple forms of skin disease. From two to four bottles will cure saltrheum or eczema, shingles, erysipelas, ulcers, abscesses, running sores, and all skin eruptions. It is noticeable that sufferers from skin

DISEASES

Are nearly always aggravated by intolerable itching, but this quickly subsides on the removal of the disease by B.B.B. Passing on to graver yet prevalent diseases, such as scrofulous swellings, humors and

SCROFULA

We have undoubted proof that from three to six bottles used internally and by outward application (diluted if the skin is broken) to the affected parts, will effect a cure. The great mission of B. B. B. is to regulate the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood, to correct acidity and wrong action of the stomach and to open the sluice ways of the system to carry off all clogged and impure secretions, allowing nature thus to aid recovery and remove without fail

BAD BLOOD

Liver complaint, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache, dropsy, rheumatism, and every species of disease arising from disordered liver, kidneys, stomach, bowels and blood. We guarantee every bottle of B. B. B. Should any person be dissatisfied after using the *first* bottle, we will refund the money on application personally or by letter. We will also be glad to send testimonials and information proving the effects of B. B. B. in the above named diseases, on application to T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto, Ont.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, fenced, close to tram only $850; cash $150; balance on easy terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Cridgflower Road, only $750, cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $2 0; 1 acre Blocks at $500; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $20 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $25 per acre.
100 acres, Improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
50 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,800.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
62 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O. under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4 000; good terms.
Easie lots, in good position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,
5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer.
Government street, 9 doors n.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING,
Solicitors for the Applicants.
a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE
FLOUR
—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—
IS THE BEST.
Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
ALBANY, OREGON

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893.
jy31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 30 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalising, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, 35 per 100-pound box, 32$ per barrel of 700 pounds, or $60 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co.,
Newport, Ky.
se30

JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.
VICTORIA B. C

AUCTION SALES.

TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.

60 GOVERNMENT STREET

HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO,

are instructed by Mr. J. P. Murphy, agent for the assignees of the estate of McKevett & Co., Melbourne and Belfast, to sell

BY AUCTION

—on the above premises—

On Wednesday, Oct. 4, and Following Days,

—TWENTY TONS OF—

Heavy Drapery and Other Dry Goods

—COMPRISING—

Cambrics, Calicoes, Sheeting, Fronting, Hc. Towels, Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bed Quilts, Counterpanes, Buggy Rugs, Toilet Covers, Linen Lace Curtains, Ladies' Hand Made Underclothing, West of England Worsteds, Irish Linens, Damasks, Table Napkins, Shirts, Piece Goods, Scotch Tweeds, Serges, Cashmeres, French Twills, Prints, Umbrellas, Embroidered Table Covers, Case John Wain's Celebrated Cutlery, Ready-Made Clothing, Etc., Etc.

These goods are new, being direct shipments from England to the above well-known house; they are all of the finest quality and will be sold ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The auctioneers desire to draw the attention of their friends and patrons to this sale, as affording an unusual opportunity to procure really first-class goods. When we say that this sale is unreserved, our friends know what that means.

Sale to commence each day at 2 and 7 o'clock. On view Tuesday and mornings of sale.

HERBERT CUTHBERT,
Auctioneer.

A Woman Writer.

When Mrs. Amelia Barr, a successful novelist, began to write she was 35 years old, had passed from affluence to poverty, and was far beyond the age for training one's self to work. She decided to find a livelihood in literary pursuits. Equipped with a letter to Mr. Bonner, of the New York Ledger, she came to that city. He became interested in the brave little woman, and gave her a chance. Then came the drudgery which most successful writers go through at a much earlier age. Mrs. Barr wrote advertisements, circulars, paragraphs, verses—anything and everything. She spent hours daily in the Astor library, studying literature as a craft and getting materials for descriptive and historical stories. She was rich if a $1 note stood between her and utter poverty. When she had a few paper dollars they were placed in an old Bible, which, with its yellow leaves and tarnished clasps, still lies on Mrs. Barr's table. One night thieves broke in and stole everything they could lay their hands on. They went through the desk, taking the trinkets it contained, but the Bible, which lay near it, and in which was whatever of worldly wealth the family possessed, was left untouched. It has proved a more secure cash box than a safe would have been. The strain of seeking a living eased a little when Mrs. Barr's first serial story appeared, and when "Jan Vedder's Wife" came out the tide of fortune was distinctly rising. Unlike most literary people, Mrs. Barr has a very shrewd business instinct. Witness the following anecdote: "A firm once engaged to pay her $15,000 for the serial right of a story on receipt of the manuscript. The novel was promptly delivered. The cash was not. The firm asked for a brief delay. Shrewd Mrs. Barr, who believed that "a bargain is a bargain," granted the delay on condition that the firm pay her ten per cent. for the loan of the $15,000 until paid. This rather staggered the publishers, but they agreed, and Mrs. Barr continues on the most friendly terms with the firm.

Leland Stanford and the Law.

Mr. W. O. Stoddard, who has just written a book published by the Scribners, on "Men of Business," tells how the late Senator Sanford chopped his way to the law.

"He had grown tall and strong," says Mr. Stoddard, "and was a capital hand in the hay field, behind the plough, or with an axe in the timber. But how could this help him into his chosen profession? Nevertheless, it was a feat of wood chopping which raised him to the bar. When he was eighteen years of age his father purchased a tract of woodland, wished to clear it, but had not the means to do so. At the same time he was anxious to give his son a lift. He told Leland, therefore, that he could have all he could make from the timber if he would leave the land clear of trees. Leland took the offer, for a new market had latterly been created for cordwood. He had saved money enough to hire other choppers to help him, and he chopped for the law and for his future career. Over two thousand cords of wood were cut and sold to the Mohawk & Hudson River railroad, and the net profit to the young contractor was $7,600. It had been earned by severe toil, in cold and heat, and it stood for something more than dollars."

All Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lubon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers. If you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

ROYAL BONES OF FRANCE.

Agitation Over the Bodies of Ancient Kings.

A few months ago it was reported in some of the French papers that the bones of the kings and queens of France were left neglected in the storerooms of one of the public buildings of Paris, and the Figaro was the first to call, in the name of decency, for their respectful interment. The Vie Contemporarie now takes up the subject, and gives the first detailed account of the violation of the royal tombs during the Reign of Terror.

In the vaults of the church of Saint Denis, resting under the statues which represented them, fifty kings of France and fifty queens slept the eternal sleep in the religious peace of the basilica. From Dagobert I down to Francis I, Henry IV, Louis XIII and Louis XVI, the kings all reposed there in the ancient vaults. The tombs in the chapels and in the crypt became so numerous that there was no longer any room for one more royal corpse when the revolution burst out.

The convention at first ordered the destruction of the tombs and afterward the violation of the coffins. On the 8th of August, 1793, conducted by the mayor, the populace entered the basilica. The mayor was formerly a priest, and sang the "Cadet Rousselle" and the "Hymn to Mars" in the pulpit in which a short time previously he preached the word of God. They were supplied with cords and ladders and were assisted by a considerable number of workmen. The troops advanced up to the altar, and at first appeared somewhat surprised at the act that they were about to commit, not having as yet lost all respect for the sanctity of the place. They entered the chapel called the "Chapel of the Charles," where by the side of Du Guesclin and Louis de Sancerre were the remains of Charles V and his wife, Charles VI and Charles VII. They struck with heavy hammers the "detested faces of the tyrants," and they saluted with shouts of joy the skilful blows that shattered the marble to pieces.

They would not break the monument of Turenne because it had not been raised to the glory of an upstart king. But they did not spare that of Du Guesclin. When they had finished smashing the stones, when they had sufficiently, amid roars of laughter, broken the noses, the fingers, and the heads off the statues, they resolved to open the coffins, because according to the legends, several of them contained treasures. All that they found, however, consisted of a few threads of bogus gold in the coffin of Pepin and the seal of Constance de Castille.

Upon each coffin there was an inscription upon a plate of lead or copper. They were torn off. One of them, that of Louis XIV, was found again in 1820 in the shop of a brazier, who used it as a saucepan. Some of the bones were thrown into the cemetery, but the greater portion of them remained in the coffins. In three days, the 6th, 7th and 8th of August, 51 tombs were destroyed. The news was announced all over the country and the event was celebrated by the feast of the 10th of August. For all that, it was considered that this revenge was not sufficient. They had broken the images of the kings; now they determined to attack their remains.

A crowd of citizens of St. Denis, joined by several politicians, from Paris, stopped first before the tomb of Turenne. They found the coffin in a vault placed immediately under the marble monument. They opened it. The features of the hero of Salzbach were unchanged. The body presented the appearance of a dried mummy. It was placed in the care of a man named Host. He placed it in an oak box and deposited it in the sacristy, and for eight months he exhibited it as a curious relic and charged a fee of admission. Not being satisfied with his profits in the exhibition line, he took out the teeth of the great Turenne and sold them one by one. When this outrage was discovered the body was sent to the Jardin des Plantes, and two years afterward it was placed in the Temple of Mars, formerly the church of the Invalides.—New York Sun.

Asbestos and its Use.

The best asbestos comes from Siberia. Canadian asbestos is also a very superior quality. In olden time asbestos was spun and made into tablecloths, serviettes, etc., which were cleaned by being passed through the fire; and this material was also used by the ancients to wrap around corpses before placing them on the funeral pile, in order that the ashes might not be mixed with the wood. In the Vatican library at Rome, an asbestos shroud can be seen which contains ashes and half-burnt bones, with which it was found in a sarcophagus. The ancients also made wicks for funeral lamps of the material. In modern times asbestos has been used for firemen's clothing and for fire-proof paper. More recently in America, its employment has greatly increased and it is now used as a substitute for minium and caoutchouc in connection with the machinery in steamboats and locomotives.

Asbestos tissues, manufactured with pure amianthus yarn, are employed by the manufacturers of chemical products in filtering acids, and as wicks in certain heating apparatus. Asbestos mastic has an advantage over all known mastics, and resists the very highest temperature without injury. Asbestos colors are manufactured, which, in the case of metals, form an excellent preventive of oxidation and render wood and tissues absolutely incombustible. Bricks made of very light and porous asbestos are frequently placed in gas chimneys; the mineral reddens and throws out great heat. About twelve years ago not more than three or four articles, at the most, were made of asbestos, while at the present day the list contains more than a hundred, and its use is extending everywhere. One of the uses to which asbestos is now put is in connection with ceramics; the use of asbestos pottery is expected to become popular and to spread. With asbestos powder a species of earthenware is manufactured, possessing a grain of fineness hitherto unattained by any chinaware.—Journal de la Chambre de Commerce.

Devonshire Cream.

Persons on their return from their travels abroad express surprise that they can never get at home such delicious cream as they have in England and Scotland. It is known as Devonshire cream, and not many people, in this country especially, know what it is, but suppose it to be the particularly rich cream of the country in question, where as every American housekeeper may have Devonshire cream on her own table if she will take the trouble to prepare it. Rich new milk is put in a very shallow vessel with an extended surface, and then is set on the range, where the milk will be warmed, but on no account must it boil or even scald. The heat will cause all the cream to rise to the surface in a very short time, and the pan is then taken off and placed in the ice box or a very cool place. When thoroughly chilled the cream may be taken off and will be nearly of the consistency of newly made butter. This is put in jars, and at breakfast is helped with a spoon and is delicious with oatmeal, jams, berries—everything, in fact, that ordinary cream is used for, its merits being that not only does one obtain the richest cream, but it will keep for two or three days without becoming sour. Why this English dainty is not used in this country to the same extent as in England is to be wondered at, but our dairy folk seem to know nothing about it.

Physicians Strongly Advise Its Use.

Mothers whose breast milk is of faulty quality should understand that Lactated Food is the food that is nearer mother's milk than any other. It has been shown in every investigation that babies fed on Lactated Food live and thrive better than when brought up on other forms of diet. Lactated Food makes vigorous and active babies when other foods fail in the work. Long trial has shown Lactated Food to be perfectly adapted to the age of growth when the digestive organs are making enormous demands to meet the needs of growth and development. An eminent physician says: "I have been familiar with Lactated Food for years, and my immediate professional friends and myself have it always at hand."

The child who is puny, pale and sallow is likely to grow up with inferior mental and physical powers. The child brought up on Lactated Food starts with everything in favor of health, vigor and life.

Science of the Pendulum.

The pendulum that measures the movement of time and decides the length of the yard is used also to determine the force of gravity, or what is commonly called weight.

Astute mathematicians have computed with exactness the gravity in every part of this ellipsoid earth, but correct as the computations are they will not prove by experiment. This fact is an anomaly. Experiment seems to disprove theory, and yet by due explanation theory proves itself right.

Col. Gilbert Defforges of the general staff of the French army is one of the few men in the world who can tell why a result apparently wrong is truly right. Col. Defforges is now in San Francisco. For several days he has been using mystical apparatus at the observatory of Professor Davidson to decide the exact force of gravity in this city. Yesterday his apparatus was packed into a box for shipment, for the colonel had finished his investigations in San Francisco and is now bound for the Lick observatory.

Describing his studies and the purpose of his visit the colonel said:

"The pendulum has been, in the two past centuries, used for determining the force of gravity, and as there is a relation between gravity and the radius of curvature of the earth in every place on the surface of the globe, it has been used for ascertaining the variation of this radius and the figure of the earth.

"The results of the old determinations of gravity have roughly demonstrated the ellipsoidal figure of our globe, which is also known by the geodetical measure of meridian arcs. But when one comes to a severe criticism of the measure it is found that the gravity observed in every point of the earth is not exactly the gravity which one may complete theoretically by supposing the earth a true ellipsoid.

"There are in most places anomalies; that is, excesses or deficiencies of gravity. That means the measured gravity is greater or smaller than the theoretical one. The present experiments have been undertaken for the special object of determining accurately and without doubt the amount of these anomalies and to discover a general law, if there is one.

"Numerous observations made with a special and very perfect apparatus in Europe and Africa have shown that the gravity is in excess on the islands and on seashores, that it is in deficiency on the continent, and that the deficiency increases with the altitude and distance from the sea. In the same manner the excess of gravity on the islands and the seashores increase with the depth of the neighboring seas.

"Now that seems on first inspection rather contradictory, but by reflecting on it one comes to the conclusion that the crust of the earth must be denser under the seas and less dense under the continents. This leads one to infer that the observed gravity may give valuable indications of the constitution of the crust of the earth, and must afford useful information to the geologists.

"It is to verify these facts and give them the authority of physical experimental laws that I came to the United States. With the assistance of the United States coast and geodetic survey I have observed in Montreal and Chicago. I have completed my work at the Davidson observatory here and shall observe afterward at Mount Hamilton, in this state, at Denver, Washington and Baltimore, thus drawing a line of pendulum stations across the American continent."

Col. Defforges therefore proves by a simple pendulum, the course of which is accurately measured, that the crust of the earth is thicker in one place than another. Speaking of scientific studies of this matter he said that very good work has been done in the United States, but he expects greater results by international investigations such as he is now making.—San Francisco Examiner.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

The costliest mile of railroad is a mile measured on the steel portion of the Forth bridge. The length of this portion is a mile and 20 yards, and the cost of it was considerably over $10,000,000. The most expensive railway system in the world is the "Inner Circle" line of London, which cost, including the purchase of land, from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 per mile. The last constructed mile, between the Mansion House and Aldgate, cost, altogether, including "compensations," nearly $10,000,000.

Tea Drinking in Thibet.

All of the tea in Mongolia and Thibet comes in the shape of bricks, which have a uniform weight of five pounds, measuring nine inches in length by six inches in width and three inches in thickness. The tea of which they are composed is not the plant to which we are accustomed. It is obtained from a large and woody shrub. The small twigs and leaves are steamed, the sticks being dried and ground to powder. The stuff thus prepared is mixed with a little rice water to make it sticky, and is then rammed into a mold by means of a wooden stick shod with iron. Such tea would be considered too poor for use in China proper, where all of it is manufactured and whence it is exported for consumption by the ignorant dwellers on the frontiers.

Thibetans cannot get along without tea. It is said that they even sell their children for it to their grasping priests, who control the trade and hoard the bricks like gold in the monasteries. These tea bricks have circulated as currency at a fixed value in Mongolia and Thibet, but in the latter country they have recently become to some extent demonetized, owing to the introduction of rupees from India. Until lately a brick of tea was worth one rupee. The monks of the Batang monastery in Thibet, having hoarded great treasure in the shape of tea bricks, have found it impossible to dispose of them at par. Of course you know that Thibet is a province subject to China and a part of the empire. Chinese diplomatic officials make a practice of smuggling tea into Thibet in the guise of baggage, thus enriching themselves greatly. The Thibetans say: "They come into our country without trousers and they depart with a thousand loaded yaks." The Thibetan teapot is a churn, like an ordinary butter churn. They take a small portion from a brick, pound it in a mortar, make an infusion, strain it, and pour it into the churn, adding a little salt. A lump of butter is thrown in and the mixture is turned for a while. Then it is ready to drink. The result is described as resembling weak tea and milk with the sugar and tea left out. If they cannot get tea these people use oak bark, roast barley or peas, wild mulberry leaves or even chips of wood—anything to give the beverage color. After taking his tea the drinker puts a pinch of parched barley into his cup, works it up with the leaves and dregs that remain, and eats it. Tea leaves, mixed with parched barley so as to form bolusses, are given to tired horses so as to brace them up.—Philadelphia Times.

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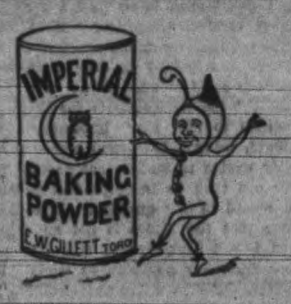

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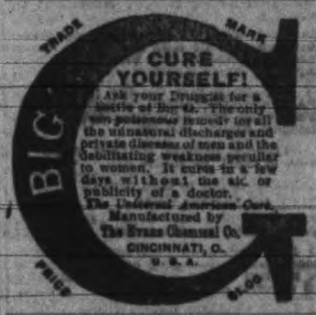

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUWIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m., to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. JOHN SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brothers cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja18

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brothers cordially invited. jy28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, oct18 Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. All sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. K. PFEIFFER, K. of R. & S. oct8

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. K. F. SMITH, Secretary.

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FOR SALE OR TO-LET—An improved farm near McPherson's station. Price reduced to $1200 or rent $5 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street. s14

MISS WARREN, pupil of Mr. and Madame Bodda (Miss Louisa Payne), London, England, is prepared to give lustructions in singing and execution. References kindly permitted to His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. A. W. Powell, Burdett avenue; Miss Dupont, 20 Scoresby street, and Miss Perrin, Bishop's Close. For terms apply to Miss Warren, 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria. s11-1m

TO RENT—The American hotel and bar; 16 rooms and a fine large concert hall. The bar and fixtures all complete. Apply T. J. Barnes, Barnes House. s11-tf

TO RENT—A well furnished five room cottage. Good location. Possession given immediately. 42 Cadboro Bay Road. s8-tf

FOR SALE—Steam yacht "Angerona" of 14 tons burthen; can be seen at Turpel's Slip yard. For particulars apply to Thornton Fell, Langley street. jy31-1m

FOR SALE—A good paying business. Apply —E., this office. je6-tf

PLENTY OF SPEECHES.

Col. Baker Entertained Up the Sound—No Gold News.

Alberni, Oct. 4.—We have had changeable weather during the week. Tuesday we had heavy rain and the mountain peaks are covered with new snow. This is rather damping the ardor of the prospectors. On Saturday night last Colonel Baker addressed a public meeting held in the court house. He expressed his pleasure in meeting with the settlers and told them how pleased he was with the prospects of the valley and how they may be certain sooner or later Alberni would be the only city on the Pacific coast for railroad and mail steamship transit. It is so intended by nature. Several of the settlers had questions to ask and received replies from the colonel. Mr. Huff spoke briefly, having only just returned from Victoria. He had seen a lot of important people on his journey and as usual gained a lot of information. He related this to the meeting, and also asked the colonel, as minister of education, how they were to keep the pigs out of the playgrounds without a fence. The audience suggested several means. James Wood and Mr. Debaux spoke briefly on local wants, especially the telegraph. H. Carmichael, provincial assayer, spoke of the importance of Alberni as a manufacturing centre. J. R. Robertson also congratulated the settlers on their most favorable prospects. Thomas Fletcher, M. P. P., was in the chair and very briefly introduced the colonel.

No news from the gold district as most of the successful prospectors are now in after locating their claims. The weather will now be against much more work being done this year probably.

Bentley's Liver Lozenges are pleasant to take. They are laxative but strengthening.

THE DAILY TIMES

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The Daily Times.

WHEEZING ORGANS.

The two organs of the Davie government are exhibiting many signs of perturbation these days because the opposition to the government is plainly making too much headway. For a while they abused those opposition members who stood in so little awe of the august premier that they ventured to attend and speak at the meetings he had called. Now the organs are making a desperate effort to show that the Independent and the Victoria members must remain wide as the poles apart because they do not agree on the legislative buildings question. A day or two ago the World brought forth this brilliant idea and dwelt upon it as though receiving great comfort therefrom. Then our genial Vancouver friend ran foul of the Times and scolded as only itself or a fishwife could because we do not "denounce" the Independents for their opposition to the new buildings. The World, being a hidebound organ, is utterly unable to realize that another paper can take an independent position in regard to any question. It so happens that the Times is not an organ, and is not compelled to take its opinions from any politician or set of politicians. As to what the electors of Victoria may think of our "crooked course" we have not the slightest fear. The people of this city are too enlightened to pay any attention to the ravings of any paper that is owned, body and bones, by the Davie combination.

So much for the Vancouver mouth organ. To-day the Colonist takes up the parable and excites itself over the discovery that Mr. Cotton has been in this city and "interviewed the Hon. Mr. Beaven and other members of the provincial assembly to see if they would unite with Brown, Kitchen, Cotton & Co. in opposing the present government." Inasmuch as "Hon. Mr. Beaven and other members" have on many occasions "united with Brown, Kitchen, Cotton & Co. in opposing the present government" the member for Vancouver would appear to have been wasting his time—if the Colonist's surmise is correct. But, strangely enough, the Colonist has a different reason for concluding that he was wasting his time, namely, that he could not hope to succeed in uniting the two parties against the government. And why? Because they differ on the parliament buildings question. The poor old organ! Nobody will deny it a large measure of sympathy while it is thus whistling to keep its courage up, but at the same time people will hardly sit in its bidding forget that there are many questions on which both Opposition and Independent members are obliged to oppose the Davie government, and that on these questions the friends of the government throughout the province are in a hopeless minority.

The Colonist and the World both understand the situation well enough to realize the danger. It is easy to see why they try to make so much of this idea of disunion among the government's opponents, but it is not so easy to discover any reasonable ground for hope of success. The descent into the cold shades which they so much dread is not very far distant, and when the evil day comes they may be able to qualify themselves better for the work of "running an opposition." It seems to us that in the meantime they would do well to attend to the government, and try to reform its evil ways, in which occupation they might find some little encouragement.

Manitoba farmers drew up a memorandum for the information of the Ottawa government, in which they represented that the cost of implements was greater on the Canadian than on the American side of the line. The Canadian implement men and the organs of the government are now endeavoring to show that this contention is wrong and that the Manitoba farmers have been manufacturing a grievance. The minister of finance and the other tariff-investigating members of the government may be depended on to take the same line. And the prairie farmers will be likely to be told that as with implements so with other necessaries which they imagined to be unduly taxed and raised in price under the N. P. The effort will in fact be made to convince these people that they have been "talking through their hats" when they complained of tariff burdens. Well, it may be easier to carry this conviction to the minds of the Manitoba farmers than to allay their discontent by lowering duties, but we should not have regarded the Tory plan as the most likely to be successful. However, the Liberals can have no reason to object if their opponents choose to take that line.

The ways and means committee of Washington has been waited on by a large number of persons whose desire is to show that the duties which "protect" them in their particular line of industry cannot be lowered without disastrous results. If there were less protection, they say, they would have to employ fewer hands and pay smaller wages. Of course they would never think of taking smaller profits for themselves. The same thing will be seen in Canada, we are told, if the Liberals should get into power and attempt a reform of the tariff. It must occur to any one who is at all open-minded that this is a dangerous state of affairs to bring about in any country. If these tariff beneficiaries are correct in their contentions it is evident that their industries exist only because the tariff enables them to exact higher prices than are paid for similar products elsewhere. In other words, the whole country is taxed for their benefit. The usual contention is that "protection" does not cause any enhancement of prices; but that appears to be dropped when tariff revision is proceeding. Then the "protected" ones affirm that they must be allowed to levy on the consumer or their business will be injured.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

Lieut.-Gov. Daly of Nova Scotia has been granted three weeks' leave to go to England on urgent private business. Chief Justice McDonald will act as administrator during his absence.

Timber explorers just arrived from the district north and west of Lake Winnipeg report that almost the entire timber limber forests have been wiped out by fires. The Indians are chiefly to blame for the destruction of the forests, as they have ignited them in their endeavor to drive the fur bearing animals out of the woods.

At Carberry fire completely destroyed J. B. Henderson's frame block occupied by the News Printing Company, Anderson's tin shop and a family by the name of Robinson. The Robinson family barely escaped with their lives.

A. E. Richards was elected alderman in Winnipeg to fill a vacancy in Ward 1.

The general offices of the Manitoba & Northwestern railway are to be removed from Portage la Prairie to Winnipeg.

J. E. McCready, for some years editor of the St. John Telegraph, retires and is succeeded by James Hannay, who has been an editorial writer on the paper for some time.

F. D. Harvey and Richard D. Wilson came before Judge Falconbridge at London and pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling $2,000 from the Bank of British North America. They were remanded for sentence.

Nova Scotia is having extraordinary weather for this time of the year. The wind has blown steadily from the eastward for 30 days and rain has fallen almost continuously for a fortnight.

The annual meeting of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company was held at the office of the company in Montreal. The report for the year ending Aug. 31, which was submitted by the shareholders, was considered satisfactory, and a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital stock of the company was declared payable on Nov. 1.

At Wednesday afternoon's session of the prohibition convention in Toronto a collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the plebiscite campaign. The amount raised in cash contributions amounted to $1,550, the full sum estimated to be required. A number of resolutions were then passed. One expressed satisfaction that women were to vote on the plebiscite, and expressed approval of the extension of the franchise to women in municipal and parliamentary elections.

W. J. Austin of Milwaukee has a $25,000 suit against Goldie & McCulloch, the Galt Safe manufacturers, for the latter's alleged infringement of the former's patent feed water heater.

The success of the Ontario breeders of Leicester sheep at the World's Fair has been repeated in the Lincoln classes, all the prizes but one second and one fourth going to Ontario. The prize winners include Gibson & Walker, of Ilderton; Wm. Oliver of Avonbank, and D. A. Campbell of Mayfair.

Sir Richard Webster, chairman of the royal British commission to the World's Fair, said that what struck him most forcibly in the Canadian department was the Ontario educational exhibit, which he considered the most beautiful and instructive in the whole exhibition.

Up From the Mines.

William Etheridge and Thomas Hennessy, who are interested with Henry Saunders in the Golden Eagle extension at China creek, arrived in the city at noon to-day on the Nanaimo train. They brought with them some excellent specimens of gold quartz, showing the yellow metal in specks large enough to be visible to the naked eye. They have sunk a small shaft and tunneled in from below, and found their ledge widening out. They propose to make some arrangement for the immediate development of their property. Mr. Etheridge believes the ore will average $100 a ton. He thinks the country will prove a very rich one.

THE CROFTERS AGAIN.

To the Editor: My namesake, "not the crofter," a few days ago gave your readers his experience in connection with Lady Gordon Cathcart's crofters, and mentioned that he "had some little hand in that scheme." I do not wish to interfere in any way with her ladyship's crofters or with that scheme. My plans and proposals are essentially different in many respects from those of Lady Cathcart's agents or advisers. I have not claimed to be "the originator of crofter colonization," as my namesake would have your readers believe; but I do claim to be the originator of what is known as crofter colonization for British Columbia, and I regret that my namesake should have gone out of his way to drag in, gratuitously, the mythical "Scotchman," or that he should have attacked the proposed commercial company in the back-handed way he has done. He errs in stating that "the idea got abroad, not only here but in the old country, that the crofter element in the great commercial company was only a very small part of the scheme compared with the real designs of the enterprise," and that that "idea was sufficient to kill it, so far, at least, as the crofters were concerned." Such ideas do get abroad and spread through ill-advised and often incorrect statements and misrepresentations. In the case of "not the crofter" the following letters, which I received during the early part of this year, before I left London, will show that at least some of the crofters, and of a good stock, too, notwithstanding all that has been said and done and surmised against the British Columbia scheme, are anxious to join it. Those letters are more gratifying to me, as they came entirely unsolicited. The delay has not been that I could not secure suitable and desirable settlers under this colonization project, but owing to several untoward circumstances over which I had no control—and latterly the financial stringency, which has prevented the proposed company from getting their stock fully taken up. The first letter I submit is from a bank agent, which is a guarantee of the character of the applicant. I leave the names blank.

"Bank ——, 24th January, 1893: Alexander Begg, crofter commissioner for British Columbia, Royal Colonial Institute, London. Dear Sir,—Mr. ——, crofter and fisherman here, is desirous of applying for a grant to enable himself and family to leave this country and settle in British Columbia. Owing to the poor fishings, with loss of nets and rack rents, he has lost nearly all his means and is unable to prosecute his calling in this part. He is married and has nine of a family. The oldest four are grown up and would assist him with his work and in the improvement and cultivation of land. Mr. —— is 42 years of age, his wife is 39. He is active and pushing; has a good knowledge of farm work and is a fisherman of large experience. He was the first fishermen on the Caithness coast who introduced a decked boat in prosecuting herring fishing. Kindly let me know if grants are at present being made to those who are willing to emigrate. Any particulars and information will be gladly received. Yours truly, ——, agent. P. S.—Mr. —— will communicate direct with you on knowing if there is any prospect of success.

In reply to a letter asking for particulars I received the following:

——, 31st January, 1893. Dear Sir: In reply to yours received from ——, banker, I have to say in reference to myself and family, who are desirous to emigrate to British Columbia, that you would kindly let me know when you expect to be able to carry out the scheme, so that we might have an idea when we could leave. The ages of my family are as follows: James, 17; Lizzie, 15; Maggie, 14; Alexander, 12; Mary, 11; Eliza, 9; John, 7; and Diana, 2—four boys and five girls. They are all strong and healthy and the oldest ones are able for work. I have been a hard working man on sea and land all my life, and now I am as poor as when I began. I lost all my nets the past season in a gale of wind, and I don't intend to start on the Caithness coast any more, if I could make a livelihood in any other part of the world. * * * I have received the papers you sent. Subject to your reply by return, I remain, yours, ——.

I could only answer by stating that I was unable to say when the proposed colonization would be carried into effect. Another party, also well recommended writes:

——, Feb. 9th, 1893.—Dear Sir: We have seen from the papers the intention of the government of British Columbia in helping out families to that country. I as a crofter and fisherman would like to go but have not the wherewith. I have ten of a family. Would you be so kind as to send me pamphlet and terms and all instructions about the place. I will be very much obliged. Yours faithfully, ——.

I sent the required documents. In reply he sent me the following:

Dear Sir: I received your letters and papers. Do you think the regulations will be ready this spring? Please let me know, as we would be preparing. The ages of my family are as follows: Mary Jane, 21; Georgina, 19; Barbara, 17; James, 14; Alex., 12; Euphemia, 10; Jessie, 7; Williamina, 5; Anthony, 3, and George, 2. My age is 40, my wife, Jessie, 41. I am, yours, etc., ——.

A leading business man sent me the following, with which I close:

Dear Sir: A young married man, aged 29, son of a very respectable crofter and boat builder in this locality, and himself a fisherman and practical boat builder, has called on me to ask if I can find out how he can get away to British Columbia to settle down under your crofter and fisherman system. He belongs to a good family, hardy and enterprising, but owing to the collapse of the herring fishing industry on this coast he is poor. He at present works a first-class fishing boat and a share of nets, but finds that he cannot make a living. It has occurred to me that he is an excellent specimen of the class of men required for your scheme of colonization, as he is an excellent tradesman as well as fisherman. If you can do anything to further his views I do not think you would be disappointed in him. Yours, etc.,

Now, Mr. Editor, you will see the above ought to carry much greater weight than any quantity of surmises and fears and ignorant assertions.

ALEXANDER BEGG, "The crofter's friend."

SEAL TEETH Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Breast Pins, Etc., Etc., by PEMBROCK & LOWE, The Jewellers, 93 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

REV. MR. MACLEOD'S CASE.

To the Editor: As I was not present at the meeting of Presbytery and had no opportunity of protesting against the attack made on me in the resolution you published in last night's Times, I trust you will allow me to set myself right before the public. There are two paragraphs in the preamble of that resolution in which my name is mentioned, and both of these I hold to be gratuitously insulting.

In the first it is stated that it is contrary to the law and usage of the church to have my name mentioned in such a petition, the inference of course being that I have countenanced lawlessness by allowing my name to appear in the petition. I denounce that statement as absolutely without foundation and I challenge any member of Presbytery to give any authority whatever from the statute books of any Presbyterian church in the world, or any precedent from the procedure of such churches, to justify it. Petitioners have entire liberty to put in their petitions any conditions they please, provided their petition is becomingly worded. Whether the Presbytery will accept these conditions is of course a matter for consideration. To say that my name being inserted in that petition was contrary to the law and usage of our church was simply to insult common sense. If the Presbytery felt I was likely to hinder the new congregation, or had any charge to make against me as to character or doctrine, they could have taken the necessary steps to make good such charges, but to say that the preference expressed by these 150 people for my ministry is contrary to law is only to bring the law into just contempt if such law existed.

In the second paragraph in which my name occurs it is stated that the Presbytery could not grant the petition as far as I am concerned, because I am at present under the censure of the Presbytery. If I were inclined to use the language of another member of the Presbytery in another connection, I might well characterize this statement as "a foul and baseless slander;" but while such language is eminently plain when applied to me, it would be counted shocking if "hurled back" against the powers that be, so that I will content myself with milder language.

To say I am under the censure of the Presbytery is simply not true. In the first place the resolutions passed by the Presbytery will not bear that interpretation and were carefully worded to escape the consequences that must have followed the pronouncing of a censure upon a minister of the gospel without a formal process as the law of the church directs; and, in the second place, on pronouncing sentence upon me as a formal censure, my appeal to the higher court arrested execution of the judgment pronounced, until the matter should be reviewed by that court. So that the Presbytery cannot interfere with my rights as a minister to supply any pulpit in our church, and had no right to refuse the request of the petitioners that I should take pastoral charge of them on any such pretext. I am asked to preach at the opening of the new First Church at Vancouver on the 13th of this month. Will the Presbytery put any obstacle in the way of my fulfilling that engagement? I would respectfully point out to them that if I cannot preach to the petitioners because I am under censure they are accepting a grave responsibility in allowing me to exercise my ministry on the mainland on so important an occasion. Lest the public should mistake the effect of the finding of the Presbytery, I may state that the petitioners and myself now are in the same position, as we have both appealed to the synod, and that we therefore are entitled by the law of the church to continue our services in the present building, and that we mean peaceably and earnestly to carry on the work we have entered upon, with the full expectation that the great Presbyterian Church in Canada will see that we are justly treated.

P. McF. MACLEOD.

PERSONAL.

H. Y. Russell of Ottawa is at the Dorard.

C. F. Clapp, of Port Townsend, is in the city.

Dr. T. H. Ward of Alberni is at the Oriental.

J. H. McClellan, of the Seattle P.-I., is in the city.

C. D. Rand came over from the Sound yesterday.

T. M. Henderson returned from Vancouver last night.

Postmaster Shakespeare returned from the Mainland yesterday.

Rev. A. C. F. Wood, of St. John's, N.F., is registered at the Oriental.

Sir M. B. Begbie is improving in health.

Rev. Joseph Hall returned from Vancouver last night.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Chamois Skins

We have a fine assortment of Chamois Skins for making vests for protection against the cold of the coming winter.

COCHRANE & MUNN,

Prescription Druggists,
Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

LIFE ON H. M. S. PORPOISE.

Hunter A. L. O'Brien of the Mermaid Tells of His Treatment.

A. L. O'Brien, the hunter on the schooner Mermaid who was taken off the vessel by H.M.S. Porpoise for medical treatment, is back in the city, having returned from Yokohama on the steamship Victoria. While on the cruise for seals an abscess developed in his head, and he was very ill all summer. The Mermaid finally spoke the Porpoise on July 28, and Mr. O'Brien was taken on board for an operation by Surgeon Keays. He was aboard for over a month, being landed at Hakodate completely recovered on August 28. From there he was sent by the British consul to Yokohama and by the consular office there to Victoria. Speaking this morning he said: "I want the Times to record my thanks for the kind and humane treatment I received from the officers and men of the Porpoise. Commander Burr is an excellent officer, generally beloved by his men. First Lieutenant E. H. Grafton was fourteen months on this station in H.M.S. Triumph, obtaining his promotion while here. He is a thorough gentleman, liberal in his views, a man who believes in humanity being shown to his fellow-men and a man that it is a pleasure to work under. He is a credit to her majesty's service, and if I might suggest, without any intention of offending, that it might be a great thing for the navy if there were many more than there are of such officers. Second Lieutenant Morgan, the navigator, is fully qualified and competent to fill the position he holds. Chief Gunner Coleman and Second Engineer Sparks are both very competent men and very well liked. I may say the same of Chief Gunner Southard. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Dewstowe is a plain, whole-souled gentleman, well liked by his fellow officers and well liked by the ship's company. He is leader of all fishing parties and sports in general.

Staff-Surgeon Keays and Thomas Pulford, the sick berth steward, treated me kinder than brothers could. They were always kind and attentive. The latter once served on this station, having been twenty years in the service. Thomas Green, A.B.S.G., my nurse, is worthy of all the praise I can give him. My messmates were William Hawkins, skilled carpenter's mate; Fred. Tavener, chief stoker; Charles Harvy, torpedo artificer; Ernest Honeysett, ship's steward; George Clark, chief boatswain's mate; Arthur S. Q. Part, ship's writer. They were all a fine lot of men and a credit to the British navy. I also desire to mention the names of W. Barwick, gunnery instructor; J. Jarney, captain of the forecastle; George H. Brown, A.B.L.T.O.; Fred Rex, A.B.; James W. Bullock, A.B.S.G.; Henry Hawkes, L.S.; James Andrews, A.B.; James Sutton, L.S.T.; John Hayes, C.C.; George Phipp, qualified signalman; Thomas Polk, A.M.; William Wood, A.C.; Henry N. Beresford, second yeoman of the signalmen; Thomas E. Hobbins, engine room artificer, and Duggan and Crane, stokers.

At Behring island the ship had target practice, and the work done was excellent. They also had a night drill with search lights. Gunner J. Bishop is the champion heavy gun shot in the ship. His ability seemed wonderful to me. On the Kamtchatka coast a couple of boats went ashore on a fishing expedition and a gale came up. It was too rough to land a boat or launch one from the shore so high was the surf. After two days G. Trabill, a quartermaster, took a line, and swimming through the surf with it brought the boat off. It was the greatest exhibition of swimming I ever saw. The man is a giant in strength and very courageous.

"I witnessed the drill of the marines, in which they have reached great perfection. It was just like machinery to see their evolutions. They were all excellent marksmen. Robert Ross, their sergeant, is a thoroughly good fellow. Among their number are F. Brudderly, T. Wilcox, H. Clark, B. Page, F. Jenkins, bugler; W. Boughtflower and H. Tomkinson, all excellent fellows. The high efficiency of the officers and men on the Porpoise is a compliment to the British navy. The relations between the officers and men are of the most pleasant nature. I believe if the seamen had such men as Captain Burr watching their interests they would have much less trouble."

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock. *

Albion House Great Sale.

The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing. *

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Queens' hotel has been leased by Messrs. Hughes and Richards.

—There have been no cases in the Chinese hospital for the past month.

—The four-masted schooner Salvator was beached at Esquimalt yesterday.

—The work of filling in the Johnson street sewer is progressing favorably.

—Clement Rowlands has been appointed leader of the Centennial Methodist church choir.

—Constable McDonald, of the police force, is on the sick list. He suffered a serious sprain a few nights ago.

—District Deputy Grand Master Ramsay of the C. O. O. F. is in Victoria making official visits to the local lodges of that order.

—The schooner Mascotte, in charge of First Mate Ellis, will go to Queen Charlotte Islands with her Indian crew and a large amount of supplies.

—At the regular meeting of Victoria lodge, K. of P., last night sixteen candidates were passed through the page degree and six received the knight rank.

—There will be the usual popular programme and social entertainment, free and open to visitors, in the Sir William Wallace Society's Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

—The admiralty has quashed the decision of the courtmartial by which Capt. Lambton and staff and Commander Bowden were held blamable for steeplechasing the Warspite.

—Health Inspector Murray has been serving notices on Celestials to clear up their back premises. A dozen Chinamen will have to appear in court soon if they do not comply with the notices.

—At the next session of the legislature R. B. Kerr, Cornelius Gething, Angus McInnis, James Delaney, W. C. Archer and William Tomlinson will apply for the incorporation of the New Denver Telephone Co.

The wife of Rev. F. G. Wright, assistant chaplain of the forces, died at Malta Sept. 9, aged 33. Mr. and Mrs. Wright formerly lived at Saanich. Mrs. Wright was a daughter of the late Capt. H. B. Good of this city.

—Arthur R. Spalding of Pender island has been appointed judge of the court of revision and appeal for Mayne, Tumbo, Cabbage, Parker, Samuel, Galiano, Reid, Gossip, Pender, Narrow, Sheep, Prevost, Secretary and Saturna islands.

—Dennis Reginald Harris, who polled the highest vote for alderman in the South ward yesterday, was formally sworn in this morning in the supreme court before Justice Drake. Ald. Harris will take his seat next council meeting.

—Pauline Wallace, an inmate of a house on Broughton street, is in Jubilee hospital dangerously ill. She took bichloride of mercury for a headache, instead of a milder preparation. A physician attended to her and she was removed to the hospital.

—In the police court John Dougherty, drunk, did not appear; bail of $10 estreated. Jim, Nootka Indian, was convicted of having a bottle of whiskey in his possession; fined $25 and costs. Michael Flynn, who supplied the whiskey, was fined $50 and costs. Default three months.

—"New Zealand," who wrote a letter to the Times on Wednesday concerning the New Zealand mails, evidently fell into a blunder and thereby did an injustice to the postoffice. On the "Guide" the date for the closing of this mail is set down as the 16th, and for its arrival "about the 8th." The writer of the letter had looked at the wrong column for the date of closing.

—The steamer Maude, Capt. Gosse, returned this morning from the west coast. The weather was very severe and the steamer had a rough trip. On the outward trip Lighthouse Keeper Daykin boarded the vessel and gave the officers the particulars of the loss of his son and E. D. MacNaughton. He seemed to be of opinion that the Indians had done away with them. The finding of one of the bodies, however, destroys this theory. It was too rough for the steamer to stop at Carmanah on the return trip. The mining excitement at Alberni has died out. A great many prospectors went in and staked off claims and then left. The Maude brought down a number of specimens for distribution.

—An interesting announcement concerning the evils that accrue from bad and neglected teeth is made in the advertisement of Dr. H. B. Findley, which appears in this issue. Dr. Findley is a sworn enemy of high or fancy prices, and he is determined to do work that will stand comparison with and done anywhere, at fees which, as he says, will be strictly in accordance with the present money scarcity. Dr. Findley comes to Victoria bringing the rich experience obtained in the best American laboratories, clinics and offices during a period of nearly ten years. Provided with all the latest and most improved instruments for doing work of advanced modern dentistry, and being a specialist in that most important part of the dental surgeon's art, crown and bridge work, his patients can confidently rely upon having their work done quickly, skilfully and cheaply. Dr. Findley also lays claim to putting in fillings guaranteed not to drop out. Proprietors of aching grinders and vacant spaces on the gums might do worse than make a call at 86 1-2 Government street, upstairs, three doors south of Jamieson's book store.

—Hughitt & McIntyre, lumbermen of Genoa, has made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors.

—Capt. Gosse, of the steamer Maude, reports that Mount Saunders, Alberni, is capped with snow.

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods. *

—In the case of George Sasher, Katiyama, found dead in one of the Phoenix cabins, the coroner's jury this afternoon returned a verdict of death from alcohol. The autopsy revealed this fact.

—A pitiable sight was witnessed on Douglas street this afternoon. An aged woman, intoxicated so that she could hardly keep her feet, was being led home by an elderly man. The man had hold of her hand, and it was with difficulty that he prevented her from falling at almost every step. The couple attracted considerable attention.

—The steamer Walla Walla sailed for San Francisco this morning with the following cabin passengers from Victoria: T. Geddes, R. A. Welsh, D. F. Fafe, O. P. Murray and wife, E. D. Coon, Miss M. Hebbard, Mrs. J. D. Cofferty, Miss Thomas, Mrs. M. A. Burr, A. Jones, J. Stevens and wife, Miss N. Stevens and sister, R. C. Carlyle and W. G. Carlyle.

—Kate Addison was convicted in the police court of stealing a dress belonging to Miss Watchhorn. Miss Watchhorn was a guest at the Telegraph hotel and the Addison woman had also been staying there; two months. The charge of stealing a watch from a Wm. Stickworth, of the Rock Bay hotel, was dismissed. Stickworth said he had lent the woman the watch.

—Next Sunday will be children's day in the Methodist church at Victoria West. Three services will be held, morning, afternoon and evening, each of which will be devoted to the interests of the Sabbath school. Morning and evening the pastor, Geo. H. Morden, will preach special sermons to the children. In the afternoon an open session of the Sabbath school will be held. Rev. Solomon Cleaver will deliver an address. The singing at each service will be led by the children. Special collections will be taken, to be devoted to Sabbath school purposes.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

WELCOME HOME.

The members of the Victoria lacrosse team, who will arrive from the east this evening, will be met by a band and a big crowd of citizens. The concert and presentation of badges will take place at a later date, when most of the members will be home.

BILLIARDS.

IVES AND ROBERTS.

New York, Oct. 5.—Roberts began this evening's play with a break of 70. Ives followed with 64. In the eighth innings Roberts got the balls together and by good nursing managed to pile up 143, next running 67 and a few minutes later ran up another century score with 17 over. Ives played better than during the afternoon, but still did not play a very even game. He did some very pretty work in the 34th innings and rolled up 202. Roberts made some excellent exhibition shots. The score to date is as follows: Roberts—total, 1091; average, 21 14-47; highest run, 143; grand total, 6401. Ives—total, 748; average, 16 12-46; highest run, 202; grand total, 5786.

THE WHEEL.

NEW MILE RECORD.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 5.—Harry C. Tyler, of the Springfield bicycle club, lowered the world's record for a mile at Hampden Park this afternoon, making it in 2:01 3-4, which is 3 4-5 seconds faster than Windles Reed made on the same track October 18, 1892.

FOOTBALL.

VICTORIA V. NAVY.

The following team will represent the Royal Navy in the grand opening match against the Victoria Rugby team to-morrow afternoon: W. K. Stephens, Lieut. H. D. G. Foord, C. F. Petch, J. A. Shuter, H. B. Le Fanu, Lieut. W. F. Benwell, Lieut. E. L. C. Nunns, F. O. Jamieson, G. G. Webster, F. C. Grover, W. H. Beckett, G. H. Chance, Lieut. F. K. C. Gibbons, R. A. Willis and H. F. Courage.

A smoking concert will be held at the Clarence hotel in the evening.

Law Intelligence.

In the supreme court at 2.30 p.m., before Mr. Justice Drake, the case of the Saanich Lime Company against McDowell was heard, Bodwell & Irving appearing for the plaintiffs and Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for the defendants. The plaintiffs claim $524.85, balance due on lime sold and delivered to the defendant. The defence is that, at the commencement of the action, the defendant was indebted to the plaintiffs in the sum of $325.48, which sum was paid into court to the defendant and paid out of court to the plaintiffs. The defendant also alleges that the plaintiffs have not complied with the 17th section of the statutes of frauds, and likewise counter-claims as follows: For $30.80 commission on the sale of 154 barrels of lime; $17.37 for 579 empty barrels returned by defendant to plaintiffs; and $61.20 for over charge on 1,224 barrels of lime sold in 1888. The case has not yet been decided.

Mantles, Waterproofs,

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor. *

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m. *

Jackets and Capes

Direct from Berlin.....
118 Opened out Saturday.

THE PINK OF THE BEST GERMAN MANUFACTURERS' COLLECTION.

These Goods are direct from the manufacturer. We pay cash for them, and to clear them out during this month have marked on a very small profit.

No trouble to show them, and they are so stylish that they sell themselves.

D. Spencer,

Government Street.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Seal Teeth

Mounted on all kinds of Jewelry in gold or silver. Lowest prices. Best work.

EX-S. S. WARRIMOO.

Australian SUGAR

70 Pound Sacks For Family Use.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

WANTED.

Husband and wife (without encumbrance) as General Assistants in the new Protestant Orphans' Home.

Written applications, stating qualifications, etc., will be received until Saturday, October 7, by

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Hon. Sec'y.

Oct2-td

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

British Barque
FORMOSA
From Liverpool.
WM. KAIN, Master.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at Rithet's inner wharf, Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive delivery orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 p.m. each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof, respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.,
Consignees of Vessel
Victoria, Oct. 3rd, 1893. 6

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Chief Sheppard Requested to Report on a Subordinate's Action.

The police commissioners are investigating charges made against Sergt. Hawton of the city police force. The charges were contained in a letter addressed to Mayor Beaven by a parent of a child who goes to the Central school. Sergt. Hawton is said to have taken away a number of catapults from boys of that school and to have asked them to turn out their pockets to him and explain how knives and other things came into their possession. It is said that the sergeant was after a clue to the recent robberies that have been committed. The letter declares this to be an indignity towards the boys and their parents.

Chief of Police Sheppard was asked concerning the affair. He said: "I ordered the catapults confiscated. The boys had no right to them. There were no knives taken. The sergeant will himself explain before the commission. There is nothing in the affair."

Mayor Beaven said: "The confiscation of the catapults was a right thing. I don't know anything about the other charge. I have received the complaint as you stated, and it has been handed over by the police commissioners to Chief Sheppard to report to us."

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige nattè, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor. *

Marine

The Premier will arrive with lacrosse team at 10:30. A deputation of citizens and a brass band will meet them.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

A Handsome Box Of Glove Powder Given Away

Notwithstanding the excellent value we are giving, besides guaranteeing every pair of our **Celebrated Kid Gloves** We will give the purchaser of every pair of Gloves a handsome Box of Glove Powder. **The Westside Glove** is a beautiful soft kid equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in this city. **Price $1.25.**

THE WESTSIDE

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

—THE— Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

New Jackets, New Capes, New Mantles

Etc., Etc., Etc.

These goods from one of the Finest Manufacturers in Europe to hand. They comprise one of the finest assortments of goods ever opened in British Columbia.

Prices are marked right down to the LOWEST NOTCH.

Ladies should see them at once.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,

Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Australian Canned Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath

FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

On or about September 30th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 72 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor. Agement of a competent swimming instructor.

Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.

G. C. MENIHER,
Proprietor.

Sept28-1m

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

The only ... Alum.
Used in ... Standard

NANSEN'S LATEST LETTER.

It May be Years Before He is Heard From Again.

Dr. Nansen sends to the London Times a long communication—probably the last he will be able to send to Europe before his ship is caught in the ice which will, if his anticipations are fulfilled, drift him cross the polar regions. It is dated "On board the Fram, Chabarowa, Yogorski Strait, Aug. 2, 1893, and concludes as follows:

My present intention is to steer eastward along the Siberian coast until we reach the north of the Olenek river east of the Lena Delta. I shall keep as near as possible to the coast wherever there is much ice, as there is generally more open water along the coast than in the ice. If there is time and a good opportunity should offer itself I shall go into the mouth of the Olenek, as some 26 dogs are waiting for us there. As the sledge dogs from Eastern Siberia are generally known to be better than the West Siberian ones, Baron Toll, the Siberian traveller, who is now in Siberia, proposed to me to let some dogs wait for us there, too, so that if I should happen to pass I may go in and take them. If I do not want so many dogs I can change those I have here in Jugorski Strait for the better ones there, should they prove the better. The Russian Nicolai Alexandrowitsh Kelch made me, through Baron Toll, the generous offer to arrange the matter of the dogs at his own expense, and also to establish some stores (depots) of provisions on the New Siberian Islands. By Baron Toll's help 20 dogs were brought from the Tonguses and sent to the mouth of the Olenek river; a Norwegian Torstensen, who happens to live in Siberia, has brought them there, and is, as far as I know, now waiting for us. A small expedition has also been sent to the island Koteiny, the most western of the New Siberian islands. On this island two depots of provisions will be left, one on the northwest coast and one of the southwest coast. It is on Baron Toll's proposal that these stores of provisions are arranged there. As he says, they can do no harm, but it is not probable that we shall want them. Nobody knows, however, what might happen, and had De Long, of the Jeanette expedition, had some such stores of provisions on the New Siberian Islands the expedition would certainly not have met such a sad fate; and I think Toll is right.

After having passed the Olenek river we shall go northward along the west coast of the New Siberian islands as far as we can in open water. I hope to be there in the beginning of September. It may be that we shall meet with unknown land or islands to the northwest of Koteiny, and possibly there may be open water along the coasts there. If so, I shall, of course, use it as best I can. But when we can get no further there is nothing left except to let the Fram get beset in the ice, and be carried along northward or northwestward by the current, which, according to my opinion, must run in that direction in those regions.

Then there will probably pass a long time before we are drifted across the unknown polar region and into open water again or to some coast from which we can return home. In this time there will be nothing heard from us. But when years have passed I hope you will some day get the news that we are all safely returned, and that the knowledge of man has advanced another step northward.

Soapstone Mines in China.

The British consul at Wenchow in his last report gives some interesting details respecting the manufacture of steatite or soapstone ornaments in China. These mines are distant forty-two miles from Wenchow and are reached by a boat journey of thirty-five miles up the river, followed by a land journey of seven miles over rough ground. The hills containing steatite are owned by twenty to thirty families, who in some cases work the mines themselves, in others engaging miners to do it on their account.

The galleries are driven into the sides of the hills and are often nearly a mile in length. The composition of the hills is soft, and the shafts require to be propped up by supports of timber; for the same reason the floors are full of mire and clay, so that the miners wear special clothing made principally of rhea fibre. They lead a hard life, living in straw huts on the roadside. The stone when first extracted is soft, hardening on exposure to the air. It is brought out of the mines on shovels and is sold at the pit mouth to the carvers at a uniform price of about 1-2d. per pound. This would be when the purchasey buys it in gross, without first selecting it in any way. When picked over the mineral varies very considerably in value, according to the size of the lump its shape, and, above all, its colors. The colors are given as purple, red, mottled red, black, dark blue, light blue, gray, white, egg shell white, "jade," beeswax and "frozen." Of these "jade," the white variety, not the green, and "frozen" are the most valuable. Indeed, so valuable is the latter that good specimens of it are said to fetch more than the real jade itself.

The industry finds employment at the present time for some two thousand miners and carvers. A great impetus was given to it by the opening of Wenchow to foreign trade. Previous to that event the purchasers of soapstone were officials and literary men, and the articles most often carved were stamps or seals. When it was discovered that foreigners admired the stone articles were produced to meet what was supposed to be their taste. Such were landscapes in low or high relief, flower vases plates, card trays, fruit dishes, cups, teapots and pagodas. If left to his own devices the native carver proceeds first to examine his stone, much as a cameo cutter would do, to discover how best he can take advantage of its shape and shades of color. There is for this reason room for wide differences in artistic quality, apart altogether from the intrinsic value of the mineral, and carved pieces vary in price from a few cents to $10 and upward. And among the more purely native articles produced are, besides the seals, writing materials, as trays for pens, slabs for rubbing ink and the like; flower vases, square, round or hexagonal; boxes for sealing vermilion, incense boxes of all kinds, but chiefly having the character for "long life," in open work on the cover; small sandalwood burners, flower baskets and balls, candlesticks, chessmen (or, as we should regard them, draughts), cups, bowls and lamps; idols, as the star of longevity, the eight genii, goddess of mercy, lions, monkeys and other animals. Less ambitious workmen content themselves with polishing the stones and cutting in relief certain common emblems, as the sun, moon, clouds, mist, lute, chessboard, books, scrolls; of the characters for happiness, promotion, old age and posterity. It is said to be a peculiarity of the retail business that these goods are to be purchased more chiefly by the wives and children than by the husbands, who are chased more cheaply from house to house by peddlers than at the mines. The reason given is that the excessive weight of the material makes the peddler glad to dispose of it at any price. But the facts may be quite otherwise and the story an ingenious concoction in the interest of the peddlers.—London Times.

Two Hundred Miles an Hour.

An object passing through the air meets with a resistance in proportion to its velocity, says E. Henri Kelly in the Rochester Express. The resistance a moving object encounters is given by standard authorities at so many pounds pressure for every square foot of surface exposed. At a speed of ten miles an hour air resistance is one half pound for each square foot exposed; twenty miles per hour, air resistance is two pounds for each foot; forty miles, eight pounds; sixty miles, eighteen pounds; eighty miles, thirty-two pounds; one hundred miles, fifty pounds; one hundred and twelve miles, Empire State express time, sixty pounds for every foot of surface, and one hundred and twenty miles an hour, seventy-two pounds.

An object passing through the air at a given rate of speed has also a vacuum or suction resistance to overcome at its rear end, which is equal to its forward or displacement resistance.

Moving bodies also drag along their path the surrounding air in proportion to their speed and form. At a speed of a mile a minute the bulk of air drawn by an object is equal to its own bulk.

At one-half mile a miute the air drawn along is one-fourth the bulk of the object; at one-fourth of a mile a minute, one-sixteenth the bulk of the object.

Could we lay aside the air resistance an object could be made to travel at a velocity of a mile a second. Heavenly bodies in space, being free from atmospheric pressure, have maintained through countless ages a velocity of a thousand miles a minute. Then to attain a greater speed for railroad travel, the great aim to centre on mechanical ability at present should be the construction ofa train that will offer the least possible surface exposed to the air.

The train illustrated as the "Thunderbolt" consists of engine, tender and five cars. The principal improvement over standard cars is in the shape of the train, which at end view is the shape of a horse shoe. The entire train is made of boiler iron riveted together, being true, even and smooth, without even a bolt-head projecting to catch the air from nose of pilot to exhaust port at extreme rear of last car, smooth its entire length like a snake.

Cars fit tight together with a telescope joint, dust tight. No steps or platforms are used, as the doors are at the side, with the floor only eight inches from the track. The coupling is full with car base, therefore there is no swaying or rocking movement so common in other cars. They are the same size inside measure as the old cars, but run four inches above the track to bottom of sill. Old cars are forty-six inches to bottom of sill. The centre of gravity is 40 inches lower than old cars and also below Old cars are forty-six inches to bottom the axle-bearing. Consequently it is almost impossible to upset, a thing of everyday occurrence on the old railroadbm day occurrence on the ordinary railroad. The trucks run lengthwise of the train instead of crosswise the cars, allowing the floor to be dropped within eight inches of the track. Each and every wheel has an individual airbrake, which works alone and independently of all others. One brake to a car is the common way.

In a train of five standard cars there is by actual measurement 1,436 feet of surface exposed to the resistance of the air, while in the "Thunderbolt" there is but 140 square feet exposed, or less than one-tenth as much surface exposed to air resistance. The side friction of both trains is considered in this calculation.

By the foregoing data of wind pressure we find that the Empire State express on its famous run of 112 miles an hour had a direct air resistance of 60 pounds a foot against 1,436 square feet of surface, equal to 86,160 pounds, or 43 tons, without counting about 40 tons of power lost dragging the surrounding air along its path. The "Thunderbolt" has sixty pounds of pressure against 140 square feet of surface exposed to the air, or 8,460 pounds only, equal to one-tenth of Empire State resistance.

Engine? In the common locomotive the boiler is 56 inches in diameter by 27 inches over all, having 230 two-inch flues 12 inches long, supplying the cylinders with wet steam taken directly from the top of the water. Steam travels 21 inches from pipe to cylinder head, thus wasting 40 per cent. of pressure in pipe friction and turning five corners. The boiler in the "Thunderbolt" is the same length, elliptic instead of circular in form; has 502 flues instead of 231. It has a horizontal partition, with superheating steam chamber, larger than a common boiler; the steam travels only four inches to get from boiler to cylinder instead of 24 inches, thus saving the entire 40 per cent. lost by the old boiler. All steam is super-heated, also a great advantage.

A common engine exhausts perpendicular up against the air at its gravity weight of 15 pounds per square inch, which is equal to a downward stroke of 2,800-pound hammer on the top of the engine every time the engine puffs at the open throttle. In the new engine the exhaust is directly back, sending the smoke and the cinders out of the rear end of the train and thus forcing the train forward by a force of 3,800 pounds, a clear saving of nearly two tons of power.

The Age of Maturity.

Statistics are said to show that young men do not, on the average, attain full physical maturity until they arrive at the age of 28 years. Professor Scheller, of Harvard, asserts, as the result of his observations, that young men do not attain the full measure of their mental faculties before 25 years of age. A shrewd observer has said that "most men are boys until they are 30, and little boys until they are 25," and this accords with the standard of manhood, which was fixed at 30 among the ancient Hebrews and other races.

If your tongue is coated use Ecclay's Liver Lozenges. They will set your liver working healthfully and purify the blood.

A Lawyer's Mistake.

In a Central Maine village lives a smart attorney, Squire D——, who has a well established reputation for being able to see through a mill stone that hasn't any hole in it.

This lawyer had a farm several miles distant from his home and also remote from neighbors. At the time to which this story refers the premises were unoccupied, though in the cellar were stored for future needs a quantity of salted pork and other articles produced on the farm.

Squire D—— became convinced from appearances that some person was stealing his pork from his cellar. He did a little mental sizing up of the various persons living within a reasonable distance from the place, with due account of the probabilities for and against, and soon, with legal acuteness arrived at a conclusion in regard to the offender, which was a correct one.

The next thing was to catch the thief in the act, so he could convict him. Reflecting upon the amount of pork already lost, the size of the offender's family, their manner of living, etc., he concluded that "more pork" would be needed at a certain date, and then probably a visit to the cellar would be made. It would be in the night time, of course, to prevent observation by persons who might be passing that way.

The evening fixed upon in his calculations saw the lawyer making his way cautiously to the place. Taking a position in the corner of the cellar not far from the pork barrels he awaited results. His visit was rewarded, for before he had been long concealed in the darkness there was a rattling in the rollway entrance. The fastenings were undone and then a person came into the cellar. His first act after getting inside was to strike a match and light a lantern he had brought with him.

The light, of course, revealed the person distinctly—the very one whom the lawyer had suspected. It had the further effect of revealing the lawyer's presence when the thief started in the direction of his plunder. But the latter was as quick-witted as the legal gentleman himself. A smile overspread his features, and extending his hand for a cordial shake he advanced to the squire.

"There, just my good luck," he cried with apparent gladness. "I reckoned you'd be up here 'bout this time, an' I told my folks I'd come over an' see if you's here; I didn't find ye outside and I had to get in. I wanted to c'nsult ye, squire 'bout a heifer o' mine that old Jones down ter the corner, you know'm, says is his 'cause he has a claim on her mother. I didn't want ter go 'way down ter yer place ter see ye, fer I'm pretty busy jest now; so I thought 'f I could catch ye up here 'twould save me the trouble. Now, squire, what d'ye think about it? Dus a man, 'cause he's got a claim on a cow own her calf?"

The well simulated honest look of the man and his artful dodge to get himself out of the trap raised Squire D——'s ire to the top notch. With eyes and tongue full of righteous indignation at the thief's craft and temerity, he began an outpour of the king's English on the rogue that made the rats and mice flee in terror from the place.

He started to grab the thief by the collar to administer justice then and there. But the fellow was too quick for him and slipped away, muttering as he went: "Well, Squire D——, when I want any law hereafter I shan't consult you, ye may depend on that."

The squire, left alone with his pork and his meditations, soon cooled down and burst out laughing at the cheek and adroitness of the man he had set the trap for. And he concluded, as he took a long and lonesome ride home after the adventure, that it would be cheaper to remove his property to a place of safety than to rely longer on the terrors of the law for his protection. —Lewiston Journal.

Summer Weakness

And that tired feeling, loss of appetite and nervous prostration are driven away by Hood's Sarsaparilla, like mist before the morning sun. To realize the benefit of this great medicine, give it a trial and you will join the army of enthusiastic admirers of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sure, efficient, easy—HOOD'S PILLS. They should be in every traveller's grip and every family medicine chest. 25c. a box.

PURE COFFEE.

THIS IS THE COFFEE THAT WON THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR CONTRACT.

GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY PURE.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

CHASE & SANBORN,
BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It *is* difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful. Let us suggest for you. One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting us housekeeping is a set of

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, &c., &c. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Nestest, Sweetest and Most Durable Ware made.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured in Canada Solely by
The E. B. Eddy Co.,
HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

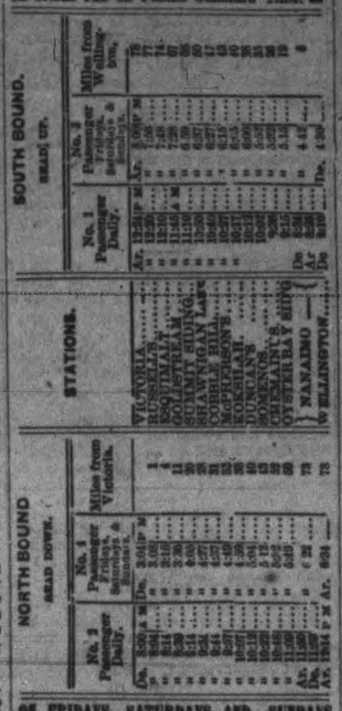
RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.



ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter, where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,
Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.
Umatilla - - - Oct. 6
E. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 23, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

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10 15 am	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Lv	3 00 am
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm
4 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	M 1	Lv	8 30 pm

Fort Townsend Mail Route.

		M1			A	
	Lv					
11 00 pm	Lv	28	....Seattle....	82	Ar	w pm
12 30 am	Lv	36	Port Madison	47	Lv	2 15 pm
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv	
3 00 am	Lv	49	Port Gamble	21	Lv	11 00 am
4 00 am	Lv	73	Port Ludlow	13	Lv	10 00 am
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GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

London, Oct. 4.—General Sir Evelyn Wood has been gazetted as quartermaster general to the forces, to succeed General Sir R. Biddulph, who has been appointed governor of Gibraltar.

London, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says that, by order of the sultan, the residence of Fuad Pasha was recently surrounded and searched on suspicion that he was storing dynamite there for the use of the Armenian conspirators. Nothing of a suspicious nature was found. Fuad Pasha has demanded that the sultan either accept his resignation or punish the persons who falsely accused him.

London, Oct. 5.—The death of five persons in one family in one week in Bradford, Yorkshire, has raised a suspicion that cholera has appeared in that town. In all the cases death was due to cholera, but many believe that they were pure cases of Asiatic cholera.

Rome, Oct. 5.—Four hundred cases of cholera and 220 deaths were registered in Palermo during the week ending last Tuesday. The director of sanitation reports that the chief cause of the outbreak in Palermo is the bad condition and scanty supply of water.

Cape Town, Oct. 5.—The Matabeles have fired again on the police of the South African chartered company. As in July, the attack was made near Victoria. The Matabele force has been increased rapidly in the last six weeks, and now is estimated at about 7000 men. Chief Lobengula is exceedingly belligerent. An attack on Fort Victoria is likely to be made soon by his warriors. Sir Henry Loch, commissioner at Victoria, is preparing to repel their attack.

Paris, Oct. 5.—Le Temps says that Duke Augustus of Saxony, grandson of the late Dom Pedro, the deposed Emperor of Brazil, embarked at Bordeaux today for Rio de Janeiro. M. Gerard, French minister to Brazil, has been transferred to China.

Madrid, Oct. 5.—The war office has ordered all available men in Malaga to proceed to Melilla. The force will number 30,000 men, and the instructions given to the commanding generals are to attack the Moors with the utmost vigor. The government is determined that the Moors responsible for the assault on Melilla shall be promptly punished. The captain-general at Seville has been ordered to hold the troops in readiness to start for Morocco at once. Large quantities of war materiel and provisions have already been sent to Melilla. Dispatches from Melilla say 27,000 Moors, including 5000 cavalry, surround that place. The Moors swear they will never permit the erection of a Spanish fort at Gurbanch. The ministry here have decided to erect the fort at any cost. The gunboat Cuerva has been shelling the Moorish forts on the Riff coast all day.

Glasgow, Oct. 5.—The Clyde shipbuilders' association, owing to a dispute with the joiners in regard to overtime has given the employees notice of a general lockout beginning next Saturday. This will immediately throw 7000 hands out of work.

London, Oct. 5.—The Cologne Gazette declares that the United States government has asked a syndicate of Paris bankers to take $10,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, on which they are to advance a certain sum. The bankers consented on condition that they have the right to sell the bonds at a price mutually agreed upon.

Berlin, Oct. 5.—Dr. Schweninger, Prince Bismarck's physician, is in this city arranging for a special through train to convey Prince Bismarck from Kissingen to Friedrichsruhe.

London, Oct. 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes an interview with a secret service officer, supposed to be Le Caron, well known in connection with the Parnell-Times libel suit, declaring that the Clan-na-Gael is being reorganized under the direction of Patrick Egan and Patrick Ford as a result of the rejection by the House of Lords of the Home Rule bill.

Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 5.—The commanders of the British, French, Italian, American and Portuguese men-of-war here have received dispatches giving them discretionary power to take such action as may be necessary to prevent any further attack by the rebel gunboats on the city which might endanger the lives and property of foreign subjects. The commanders have already acted on this authorization by informing Admiral de Mello that no attack on the city will be permitted. Germany alone has refrained from taking similar action on the ground that she does not desire to interfere in domestic troubles.

London, Oct. 5.—The New South Wales loan of £2,500,000 has been successfully issued. The subscriptions amounted to £6,500,000.

The Behring Sea Seizures.

New York Evening Post: The text of the award of the Behring Sea tribunal, as issued on the 15th inst. at the French foreign office, discloses by whom and when the order was given which led to the seizure of British vessels. It was dated April 21st, 1886, and signed by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Mr. Fairchild. The execution of the revised statutes, section 1956, relating to Behring Sea and the fur seal, and all discretion therein, had been committed by law, not to the president, but to the secretary of the treasury. This is the text of the order:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, April 21, 1886.

Sir,—Referring to the department letter of this date directing you to proceed with the revenue steamer Bear under your command to the seal islands, etc., you are hereby clothed with full power to enforce the law contained in the provisions of section 1956 of the United States revised statutes and directed to seize all vessels and arrest and deliver to the proper authorities any or all persons whom you may detect violating the law referred to after due notice shall have been given. You will also seize any liquors or firearms attempted to be introduced into this country without proper permit, under the provision of section 1955 of the revised statutes and the proclamation of the president dated February 4, 1870.

C. S. FAIRCHILD,
Acting Secretary.

CAPT. M. A. HEALY,
Commanding Revenue Cutter Bear,
San Francisco, Cal.

The order to seize vessels and arrest individuals does not, it will be seen, expressly mention foreigners. It clothes the captain of the revenue cutter with "full power to enforce the law" but does not define, construe and interpret "the law" on the critical point, which was whether or not it covered foreigners. A previous ruling by the treasury in 1881—made apparently without the advice of the attorney-general, which should have been taken in so important a matter—had declared that our territorial waters embraced all of Behring Sea east of the treaty line. It assumed that all of that part of Behring Sea was as completely our waters as the harbor of New York. It was an inference fairly to be drawn by any revenue marine commander, or an Alaskan collector of customs, that any one violating section 1956, whether alien or native, and any vessel, without regard to her flag, was as liable to be forcibly restrained as if in New York harbor. The order was to seize all vessels and arrest all persons "whom you may detect violating the law," but the law was undefined. Were Canadian vessels in the thoughts of the treasury in April, 1886?

If they were, why the long delay by the state department in replying to a demand by Great Britain for an explanation of the seizing of her vessels and subjects? Why were they released early in 1887 by President Cleveland, and why were seizures repeated in that year and none made in 1888? It may be said that the president doubted the right of the United States to seize under the law of nations; but he also doubted whether or not section 1956 was intended by congress to cover foreigners, and, besides that, he was looking to an international arrangement. But even then why were seizures made in 1887?

The probability is that there was an absence of adequate consultation and harmony between the treasury, the state department, the attorney-general and the president.

Curious Showers.

M. Peitler has put a frog shower on record as having happened within his own experience. He speaks of seeing the frogs fall on the roofs of the houses and rebound thence to the pavement. A mud shower occurred along the Union Pacific railway at Onaga on the 4th of April. The rain, we are assured, commenced early in the day, and soon the south and east sides of all the houses were covered with yellow clay.

A Union Pacific train which ran through the storm had its windows covered, and the headlight was so completely plastered that the light was shut in and the train ran in darkness into Rossville. As far east as Topeka the windows showed that the edge of the mud storm had extended this far. It is said to have been even more severe 50 miles northwest.

Blood rain and black rain are only varieties of this phenomenon. Of the latter we hear nothing worth speaking of nowadays, but an almost historic shower of this sort fell at Montreal in the earlier part of this century and enveloped the then youthful city in a black pall, which must have been worse than a prime London fog, seeing that it gave the inhabitants the idea that the last day had come, or was, at least, on the point of coming.

"Blood" rain is caused by the presence of infinitely little plants, animacules, or minerals in the globules. In one instance of a shower that fell at Bristol and in the Bristol channel the analytical examination showed that the red color was due to lyrberry seeds. In mediæval times blood rain was a prodigy. In the east it was connected with the belief that man was produced from blood that fell from heaven.—Chambers' Journal.

Antiquity of the Elevator.

An enterprising investigator of the mechanics of our grandfathers has discovered that the lift or elevator is not a modern invention. An ingenious contrivance of a similar nature was constructed in the middle of the seventeenth century in Paris by a man named Velayer, who called his invention a flying chair. Velayer's lift was not merely a toy. It became very fashionable with rich people on account of its utility. It was simply a chair attached to a rope which was passed over a pulley—or something that did duty for one—and had a weight at its other end to counterbalance the weight of the chair and that of its occupant. It continued in fashion until a mishap occurred to the king's daughter at Versailles. On one occasion the machinery failed to work properly when she was half way up, and she stuck there for three good hours before she could be rescued by her servants, who had to break away the wall to release her.

"Flying chairs" were not much used at court afterwards. Some years later M. Thronier, who dabbled in mechanics in his leisure time, made a similar chair, which he worked from the balcony outside of his window. He thus escaped the danger of being shut up in a shaft as the king's daughter was. M. Thronier kept his arrangement a secret, and had many a laugh at the expense of his friends who came to visit him. When they left him he would make some excuse for not going down stairs with them and when they reached the courtyard they would be amazed to see him standing there awaiting them. To their questions he would return jesting replies and then seat himself in his chair and go up so quickly that they were unable to discover how he did it. One day instead of surprising his friends agreeably he did so disagreeably, for the machinery broke and he came greatly to grief. He used the staircase after his recovery.—Philadelphia Telegram.

You don't know how much better you will feel if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will drive off that tired feeling and make you strong.

He Invested a Coal Truck.

Something devoutly wished for by the Rev. W. G. Lane, pastor of the Methodist church at Pictou, N.S., was the erection of a new church building, which would be at once more centrally located among his flock, more attractive and more adapted to the needs of the church than the old one; and no doubt somewhere in the corridors of the mind, while lingering over the hearth fire in the sitting room there was vividly portrayed by that most wonderful architect, Imagination, the beautiful sanctuary that would be if——; ah, how much hangs upon the word "if."

To make a long story short, Mr. Lane, like many men with big problems wearing on them, last February succumbed to the grippe. Was this a pity? It gave him time to think. He thought and resolved during his illness, and solved the problem, in a measure, at least, for he would be able to do his share towards the consummation of that ideal, viewed as yet only by the mind's eye—imagination's "church in the air." He thought, and behold somewhere in the "experimental shop" of the mind a new "coal dumping car" was fashioned, which then found expression on paper, then in model form, and at last in the car manufactured for use, for which Mr. Lane has taken out patents in the United States and Canada. Lately the writer saw Mr. Lane and was shown a cheque for an amount which most people would consider a good salary for a whole year, but which Mr. Lane pronounced as merely the first instalment from a British Columbian syndicate which had bought a quarter share in the invention and were to construct the cars for use in the west. The inventtion is described in the Wesleyan, Halifax, as follows:

"The object of this new design is to carry coal or grain and to dump either simultaneously. Its mechanism is simple. The doors are not hinged, as on the cars now in use, and the inside of the hopper is clear of all cross beams and hanging rods, the outlet being practically twice the size in the new car. The ends of the doors are pivoted by pins or pintles to the bar of the truss which supports the car. These doors are operated simultaneously to open or close by levers attached to a rock shaft fastened to the car frame, operated from one or both sides from the track by a pressure of about 60 or 70 pounds, without the necessity of mounting the car to shovel away the coal to use the wrench and nut, as in the methods now employed. The coal may be discharged and the doors closed automatically at the wharf or at any given spot where coal is usually discharged, and does away with the labor of one or two men, as the case may be. Vessels can be loaded at the rate of 600 or 700 tons per hour. When closed the doors are locked by a gravitating pawl, slotted so as to engage the lug on each door, the pawl being lifted by a cam on the lever to release the doors, when they fall of their own weight doors, when they fall of their own weight. This car has been approved by mining experts, and bids fair to supersede those now in use. There is nothing like them in use anywhere on the continent."

Do you feel the weakness of age? Some men die at an age at which others are young. Take Esselyn's Liver Lozenges.

Good cigars are now high priced, because of high tariff laws.

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The "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

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WILSON MURDER TRIAL

Hooper Swears That Wilson Struck Jones in the Abdomen.

COULD NOT SAY A KNIFE WAS USED

The Carpenter Finds a Knife and Pool of Blood Near the Winch Which Was Some Distance From Where the Struggle Took Place.

Capt. Morrisey's evidence in the Wilson murder trial was concluded shortly after the Times went to press last evening. Two other witnesses were examined before adjournment.

Hon. A. N. Richards was going to ask the captain if the deceased said anything while his wounds were being bound. He thought that a statement made by a wounded man could be taken as evidence.

Mr. Walls objected.

His lordship reserved his decision on the point.

The witness resuming told of the arrival of the doctor and the police magistrate and the removal of the wounded man. The prisoner, he said, was a native of the Barbadoes.

Mr. Walls proceeded to cross-examine the witness by a map. The map was ruled out and the cross-examination proceeded in reference to the deck-house, forecastle, etc. The wound on the prisoner's forehead was evidently inflicted by a blunt instrument. The wound on the back of the head he took for a contused wound. The cook gave witness one of the knives produced and the carpenter gave him the other. He could not identify either as the one the prisoner had on the night of the murmurder. He could not recognize a knife produced by Mr. Walls. He believed the prisoner had his knife when he went to bed the first time. When he went in and found Jones on the floor the prisoner was asleep. He did not see him awake again until 8 o'clock in the morning. His attention was not called to many pools of blod on the deck.

John Francis was the next witness. On the night of the 9th of September he, with other members of the crew, went ashore at Sidney. They went to the saloon. He returned to the ship at midnight and went to his bunk, where he sat while talking to a man named Tittie. Wilson was also in the forecastle. All the men were talking and arguing. The prisoner and Jones were arguing about something. This blew over and Jones and Bell had an argument. Franklin abused witness, and while they were arguing Wilson, using rather strong language, said he could whip anyone in the bunk. Witness told the prisoner that he would rue the day that he ever laid his hands on him (witness). Witness suggested that the lights be put out and that the men go to bed. Franklin made some remark, and the prisoner, referring to witness, said: "I will fix that yellow ——." The prisoner made a run for witness, and as he could not get out of the way he struck him. He had a knife in his hand and would have cut witness if he had not knocked prisoner down. He struck him with a stick that he had been keeping in his cabin to make a banjo head of.

Hon. Mr. Richards—Do you play the banjo?

The witness—Well, I can make a little noise on one. After he struck the prisoner the prisoner fell over some chests and witness ran out on to the wharf. He heard Jones calling out. The next time he went into the forecastle was when the watchman called him to help take Jones to the forecastle. When they got Jones there they found that he was cut. He thought Jones was dead and went and told the captain. The captain went to the forecastle and witness followed him. The prisoner was in his bunk. Nor was no trouble between witness and Jones nor between the watchman and Jones. The knife Jones had was brighter than either of those produced.

To Mr. Walls—Most of the colored men were drunk that night. The first trouble was between Wilson and Jones. They did not fight then. When the prisoner ran for witness he struck him once with a stick. Witness did not have a knife; he had traded it several weeks previously for a razor. He did not have the razor in his hand that night. He only inflicted one of the wounds on the prisoners' head. The other wound must have been inflicted by falling on a chest. He did not walk up and down the deck with Jones. In fact he did not see Jones after he (witness) left the forecastle after striking the prisoner. There were two or three men on deck during the night. During the time witness was on deck he saw the cook and also the watchman. He did not hear any groans. He never owned either of the knives produced. The prisoner had a bottle of rum and refused to give witness a drink, but no quarrel took place. Witness was not present when Jones was stabbed. He never said he would kill Wilson.

William Alexander deposed that he was a sailor on the bark Rathdown. He turned in about 6:15 on the night of Sept. 9th. The other men went ashore. Jones and the prisoner returned to the ship together. The prisoner had a bottle of rum, which he placed on the table. Francis asked the prisoner if there was a glass for him. The prisoner refused to give Francis a drink, but he gave Jones one. Jones asked Wilson several times if he was a friend of his. Other men also took a drink, but Francis did not say anything. Jones called a man a coolie and Wilson told him that he must not do that. Then the prisoner, Jones and Francis had a quarrel, but they did not fight. Francis said it was time to go to bed. Franklin and the prisoner objected to this, and the prisoner chased Francis and Jones out on the deck. Francis returned to the forecastle and went to the bunk. The prisoner also returned and was followed about ten minutes later by Jones. The prisoner was sitting on his chest saying, "I will get even for the wounds on my head." The prisoner took his knife out of his trunk and walked up to Jones and stabbed him in the stomach. Jones then went out. Francis and the watchman brought him in and the captain was called. Jones had been stabbed and had gone out on deck when the captain first visited the forecastle. He must have been on deck three-quarters of an hour. In the morning when the prisoner woke up he called out to witness: "Alexander, I have done trouble last night." Witness answered: "Yes, you have cut Jones too much for your own good." The prisoner said, "Yes, and you will see more cutting this morning." Witness heard Jones groaning outside and Francis went out and helped the watchman bring him in. The prisoner had been in his bunk three-quarters of an hour when Jones was brought in.

To Mr. Walls—I did not see Wilson struck by Francis, but I heard lots of bad language.

There was some difference in the details of the evidence given at the preliminary hearing and the evidence given by the witness yesterday. Mr. Walls asked which was right.

The Witness—What I said before, what I say now and what I will say is the truth. I did not meddle with the wounded man until the captain had seen him. On board ship is not like on shore; a man cannot get up and run. If I were to meddle with the men I would have got into trouble. Francis was not in the forecastle when Jones was stabbed.

The court adjourned at 6:30.

Edward Hooper, the cook of the Rathdown, was the first witness called this morning. He deposed that he went into the forecastle about 9 o'clock on the night of the murder and found the men drunk. He took a razor from Jones, the murdered sailor, and helped other men to bed. The prisoner was brought into the forecastle by two men and he stood up near his bunk. Jones came up while the prisoner was standing there and the prisoner said to Jones, "do not touch me." The prisoner then struck Jones in the stomach and Jones put his hands to his stomach. He did not see a knife in the prisoner's hands, but he thought Jones was stabbed and reported the matter to the captain. He saw a knife in the prisoner's hands afterwards.

The witness was rigidly cross-examined, but it did not change his evidence.

Jos. Pemberton, the carpenter, gave evidence in regard to the construction of the deck of the ship and the plans produced as evidence.

Most of the evidence given by the carpenter was similar to that given by the previous witnesses except on one or two points. All the other witnesses saw Wilson with only one knife; the carpenter said he had two, one of which which was taken away from him and the other he took to bed with him. He was in the donkey room on Saturday night and there was no knife on the floor, but on Sunday morning he found a knife there. There were some stains on the knife and a lot of blood near the winch. There was also blood in the forecastle between Smith's and Bell's bunks. This is where Wilson fell when Francis struck him.

William Henry, who was acting as watchman on the night of the murder, was called after recess. During the night while he was in the galley he heard a man groaning, and going out he found Jones lying on the deck. He tried to raise Jones, but failed, and seeing Francis coming up, he obtained his assistance and they took Jones to the forecastle. He went back to the galley, but shortly afterwards, seeing the captain and others going to the forecastle, he followed, and saw Jones on the forecastle deck with a cut across his stomach. He saw some blood where he picked Jones up and also near the winch.

To Mr. Walls—When Jones came on board a man from ashore came with him. When I took Jones into the forecastle I left him there with Francis.

Sailmaker Hankinson, who discovered Wilson, testified next. He says as far he knows the knife was not wet. He was not so sure that he could have felt it. His hands were callonsed, and anyhow he did not look at his hands and did not notice any blood on them when he washed them in the morning.

The sailor called Fiji was the next one examined. He saw the first of the fight on the forecastle, when Francis struck Wilson over the head. He gathered up his bed, and taking it to the carpenter's room went to sleep. He said fear of Francis made him get out. He did not want to be killed. He shoved Jones, the deceased, out of the forecastle, but did not know he was hurt.

William Smith, also a sailor, said he being rather full did not wake up until 4 o'clock. He saw Jones on deck then. He was lying down and moaning. When he turned out again at breakfast he saw Wilson, the prisoner, with a knife. It was a white-handled case knife. The witness then identified another knife as Wilson's.

(William Foster, first mate, was called at 4 o'clock, as the Times went to press.

DRY GOODS

Fifty per Cent Below Auction Prices at Russell & McDonald's

Tweeds, Scotch, English or Canadian, fifty cents per yard.

Irish linen tablecloths, 25c. per yard. 72-inch bleached twilled sheeting, 25c. per yard.

Black stockings, 10c. per pair.

Dress goods, all wool Cheviots, 7 yds. for $1.

English prints, warranted fast colors, 15 yds. for $1.

Our address is 134 Douglas street.

Should be Investigated.

The west coast drowning case begins to look rather suspicious, and it would be well if a most searching investigation into it were conducted. A telegram to Manager Christie from Carmanah this morning states that the Indians seem to know more about the case than they are disposed to tell, and it was believed there that they saw the men drowned and were too cowardly to go to their relief. The Indians say that a swash named Charley was drowned with them.

This afternoon the following telegram was received: Times, Victoria—A pair of blue overalls and hat of McNaughton's have been picked up on the beach three miles west of Nitinat. (Signed) Daykin.

Not the Right Sort of Bait.

Harry was very anxious to catch the bird with the "pretty red cap," as he called a woodpecker, which he saw drumming on a decayed tree near the house. But the morning after he had set the trap he came in looking much disappointed.

"Well, Harry, didn't you catch the bird?" asked his father.

"No, father, he wouldn't come into the trap and I had it nicely baited, too."

"What did you use for bait?"

"Why, father, I saw him eating away at the trunk of the tree yonder, and so I put a lot of nice fresh chips into the trap. I thought surely he'd like them better than old, decayed wood."—New Orleans Picayune.

REV. McLEOD'S SUPPORTERS

Will Stick Together Until Their Appeal to Synod is Disposed of.

Rev. P. McF. Macleod's congregation assembled in regular prayer meeting last night. The attendance was rather larger than usual owing to the announcement published in the Times that after the prayer meeting the representatives of congregation to presbytery for organization as a Presbyterian body would bring in their report. In the prayer offered up Mr. Macleod complimented the congregation for attending in such large numbers and hoped that they would avail themselves of every opportunity to be present at church services and by their attendance help in the good movement. The Lord, he said, was on the side of the congregation and it mattered not who was against them. They had all been praying for the success of the movement and they trusted in the Almighty to title them over the present crisis. He related to his audience how much he had been helped when in Liverpool, England, by the hearty zeal of his congregation, and added that the earnest sympathy of the poor was often more effectual in building up a grand congregation that were the dollars of the rich. Their sole purpose in assembling together was to glorify God, and anything done in the name of the holy child Jesus would work wonders. This place through the spiritual guidance of that child would become a centre of blessing to many.

Rev. Mr. Macleod then asked the audience to kneel in silent prayer. The audience remained in silent prayer for several minutes. Then they arose and sang the hymn "What a Friend We have in Jesus." Every member of the congregation present appeared to throw all his soul into the singing.

J. H. Falconer, Dr. E. Crompton, A. Walkley, Howard Chapman, Wm. McKay and L. Lewis, the representatives of congregation to presbytery, gave the audience a verbal report of what had been done. The written report will be handed in later on. The representatives told the members of congregation that the report in the Times was most full and fair and asked them to read it through. Exception was taken to the resolution passed by presbytery refusing organization. It was stated that the resolution contained many misstatements. The representatives had never refused organization in James Bay. What they had told the committee appointed to meet them was that they could not immediately leave the old Methodist church. They had engaged it for a year, but promised the committee that if organization were granted they would start a subscription list at once with the idea of forming a church in James Bay. The representatives had never stated that there was no need of organization in the present site. The large congregations at Mr. Macleod's church Sundays had proved that there was need of such a church. It had been affirmed that the St. Andrew's and First churches would suffer by the establishment of another Presbyterian church in the centre of the city. The resolution had said so, but the representatives of St. Andrew's and First church had told presbytery, when the case was being heard, that neither of these churches would be injured. The resolution had asserted that the petitioners had given no specific promise in the matter of pastor's stipend. The blue book laid down the law that such a promise was not required till after organization had been granted. A protest of appeal had been filed and the case would go to synod.

The congregation approved of the action of their representatives.

Rev. Mr. Macleod said that he was sorry to see that a resolution could not have been framed by presbytery without casting an aspersion upon him. The resolution read that he was under the censure of the presbytery and therefore he could not be appointed to any charge under that body. He denied that he was under censure. He denied that he was even under admonition, which was the mildest form of punishment that Presbyterian church law knew. But even admitting that he had been guilty of a crime and was under censure the fact that he had protested an appeal to synod gave him equal authority to exercise his functions as minister of the Presbyterian church as any other minister of that church, and no persons knew this better than the members of presbytery. It was very singular in face of this resolution debarring him from the ministry that he had been advertised to preach at the dedication service of a new Presbyterian church in Vancouver. These two things hardly harmonized. With regard to the fact of Mr. Robertson sitting in presbytery, taking part in the deliberations, and voting, he declared that the reverend doctor had exceeded his authority. The speaker said that he was present when Dr. Robertson had been granted authority by general assembly to visit all presbyteries but the authority given him was only to take part in the workings of presbytery in so far as home mission work was concerned. And this authority had been granted because Dr. Robertson was superintendent of home missions in Canada. To grant such authority was quite a different thing from granting authority to deliberate and vote upon matters that were altogether without his province. he speaker had not the slightest doubt that he could prove his every assertion to the satisfaction of synod. When the charges were first brought against him he received a letter from a minister of the church in high standing, and that minister had assured him that he had not over-stepped the mark in either preaching in the old Methodist church or in granting demits. But that was a question which synod could deal with. The congregation and he were both in the same boat. They had both been before presbytery and had appealed and would go to synod. His told his hearers to pray in this the hour of crisis for the time when matters would be put right by synod and in the meanwhile they would continue to worship together, fearing nought that might be said, as they knew that they were doing right and that they were gathered together simply for the purpose of glorifying God after their heart's desire.

This concluded the business. The benediction was pronounced and the congregation went their way to their homes.

—Alexander Robertson, the Belton avenue grocer, caught the Victoria West marriage fever. He was married at Vancouver on Wednesday by the Rev. Mr. Maxwell to Miss Annie Sim, who had just arrived from Scotland. This makes the fourth marriage of Victoria West people within a week.

If your tongue is coated use Esslay's Liver Lozenges. They will set your liver working healthfully and purify the blood.

The Cause of Seasickness.

They are the most familiar things which in our science become the strangest. Not to know where you are when seasick, still less where your mind is, is common enough. Our next experiment will trace our power to know where sounds are, to the same origin as seasickness.

Seasickness starts in the ear. In its cavity are three small tubes, each bent in a circle, and filled with fluid. The three sit at right angles to each other, like the three sides at the corner of a room or a box. Consequently, in whatever direction the head is moved, the fluid in some one of the tubes is given a circular motion. Hanging out into the tubes, from their sides, are hairs or cilia, which connect with nerve cells and fibres that branch off from the auditory nerve. When the head moves the fluid moves, the hairs move, the cells are "fired off," a nervous current is sent up to the brain, and a feeling of the head's peculiar motion is consequent.

As for seasickness: this nerve current, on its way to the brain, at one point runs beside the spot or "centre" where the nerve governing the stomach has its origin. When the rocking of the head is abnormally violent and prolonged, the stimulus is so great that the current leaks over into this adjoining "centre," and so excites the nerve running to the stomach as to cause wretchedness and retching. Deaf mutes, whose ear "canals" are affected, are never seasick.

But normally the amount of ear-feeling which we get by reason of moving our head in a particular direction comes in a curious way to be a measure of the direction of the sound. The feelings we get from our skin and muscles in turning the head play a similar role. We turn our ear to catch a sound. We do this so frequently for every point, that in time we learn to judge the direction of the sound by the way we would have to turn the head in order to hear the sound best. Thereafter we do not have to turn the head to get the direction, for we now remember the proper feeling and know it. This memory of the old feeling is our idea of the present direction. If we never moved our heads we never could have any such notion of the location of sounds as at present—perhaps none whatever. — Hugh Nichols, in McClure's Magazine.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—G W Todd, J Fay, J B Galbraith, J A Knapp, S Carata and wife, J Brown, D Morrison, W C Bartett, D Witt, P Gripp, M Bradely and wife, J A Anderson, C Begg, E A Cox, F F Hodkin, C F Clapp, J Lawson, J Clark, D A Lewis, C D Rand, T Scott, D Stegman, J Casey, D Jenkins, H Ross, H Elliott.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—J Thornton, Mrs Webber, H Keithy, F M Ratteenbury, J McDowell, Robt Welsh, Miss L Currey, P E Stewart, J W Gaiter, R C Carlyle, H E Phillips, T M Henderson, J Boyd, R Hamilton, Miss Harvey, Miss C Currey, Martin Rydal, Mrs J Howard, W S Carlyle, T F Brown, N Shakespeare, H Mitchell, Jas Howard, Rev J Hall, Master Currey, D Wallace, T Geddis, Thos Woodan, Mrs Thomas, W H Hal, Mrs A Currey, D M Bokee, H T Russell, Rev C A P Wood.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Mrs R Sharp, Standard Oil Co., J Parker, J Meston, Ames, H Co, Sere & Co, S Leiser, Feli & Co, E Wellington Colliery Co, B & K M Co, T Shotbot, G Crinare, Mrs G Davis.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—E G Prior, E B Marvin, Thos Earle, J H Todd, P McQuade, A Barker, R McDonald, G W Stevenson, F R Stewart, F Sanger, H Bay Co, S Leiser, Dom Ex Co.

Do you know why you feel tired? It's biliousness. Take Esslay's Liver Lozenges. They will put new tone in you.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
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14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
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12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
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6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
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WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
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WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
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A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
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A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.

J. Horner & Co.

Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal,	-	$7.00 per Ton.
do do do	-	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack,	- - - -	$4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD.
WELLINGTON COAL YARD
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
JANION'S WHARF COAL YARD.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase)..... £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE..... £270,000, $1,314,000

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO; PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, Manager.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ably to furnish reliable information as to location and value of properties.

OFFICES—VICTORIA Room 4, Spencer's Arcade Government Street. NELSON, B.C.

JUST RECEIVED

First of the Season's Whole Boned Extra selected Newfoundland Cod, at

R. H. JAMESON'S,
33 FORT STEET, RED FRONT.

What do you want A Waterproof for?

To Wear in Wet Weather?

Then you want to be sure that it is waterproof and you want the best article that you can get for the money. These chemically treated cloth garments are neither one thing nor the other. Did you ever see one after it had been thoroughly wet and then had dried up to about two sizes smaller.

Macintosh English Waterproof Coats

ARE JUST WHAT YOU WANT.

All kinds from $6.50 to $16 at

Cameron's
55 Johnson Street.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y, (LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE A. SARGISON, Secretary.
Victoria, September 4, 1893. s9-12t

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

American Schooner "Wm. Bowden" Carl Fjerem, Master.

Neither Capt Fjerem nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

ROBT WARD & CO., Limited liability, Temple Building, Agents and Consignees.
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Photographs!

Finest CABINET PHOTOS $3.00 PER DOZEN, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

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Photographer, 39½ Government Street

SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS In British Columbia.

F. W. Nolte & Co.
37 Fort Street.

How are Your Teeth?

Bad Teeth mean bad health. To enjoy life one's Teeth must be kept in a healthy condition. If food cannot be properly masticated what follows? Stomach troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia, incessant misery. Teeth properly treated by a skilled Dentist should last a life-time, and this treatment should be secured without a day's delay. Therefore

SEE DR. FINDLEY,

PRICES in these hard times are a most important consideration. DR. FINDLEY proposes to do FIRST-CLASS DENTAL WORK AT REASONABLE RATES. No charge for consultation and advice. Call and get an estimate of cost of your work FREE. No excuse now for neglecting those decaying molars. It doesn't take a fortune now to get your teeth fixed. Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.

Office, 86 1-2 Government St., upstairs. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

H. B. FINDLEY, D.D.S., Philadelphia Class. '88 and '89.
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NOT RESPONSIBLE.

BR. SHIP FORMOSA.

Capt. Kais, from Liverpool.

Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents.
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